THE

EMIGRANT'S INFORMANT;

OR,

A GUIDE TO UPPER CANADA,

CONTAINING

REASONS FOR EMIGRATION, WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE, NECESSARIES FOR OUTFIT, AND CHARGES OF VOYAGE, TRAVELLING EXPENCES,

Manners of the Americans;

QUALITIES, AND CAPABILITIES, OF THE SOIL,

PRICE CURRENT OF THE COUNTRY FOR 1833,

RATES OF WAGES,

AND

AN ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR THE PURCHASE OF 80 ACRES OF LAND, BUILDING ON, AND STOCKING THE SAME;

INTERSPERSED WITH REFLECTIONS ON THE HAPPINESS OF A COTTAGE LIFE,

BY

A CANADIAN SETTLER,

Late of Portsea, Hants.

"Blest be that spot, where cheerful guests retire,
To pause from toil, and trim their evening fire;
Blest that abode, where want and pain repair,
And every stranger finds a ready chair."

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY G. COWIE AND CO., 31, POULTRY;
STIRLING AND KENNY, EDINBURGH;
AND JOHN CUMMING, DUBLIN,

1834.

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PREPARATIONS FOR OUTFIT, AND CHARGES OF VOYAGE,
TRAVELLING EXPENCES,

Climates of the Provinces;

QUALITIES, AND CAPABILITIES, OF THE SOIL,

PRICE CURRENT OF THE COUNTRY FOR 1833,

RATES OF WAGES,

9021

AN ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR THE
PURCHASE OF 50 ACRES OF LAND, BUILDING ON,
AND STOCKING THE SAME;

INTERSPERSED WITH REFLECTIONS ON THE
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BY

A CANADIAN SETTLER.

Lois et Parlons Haut.

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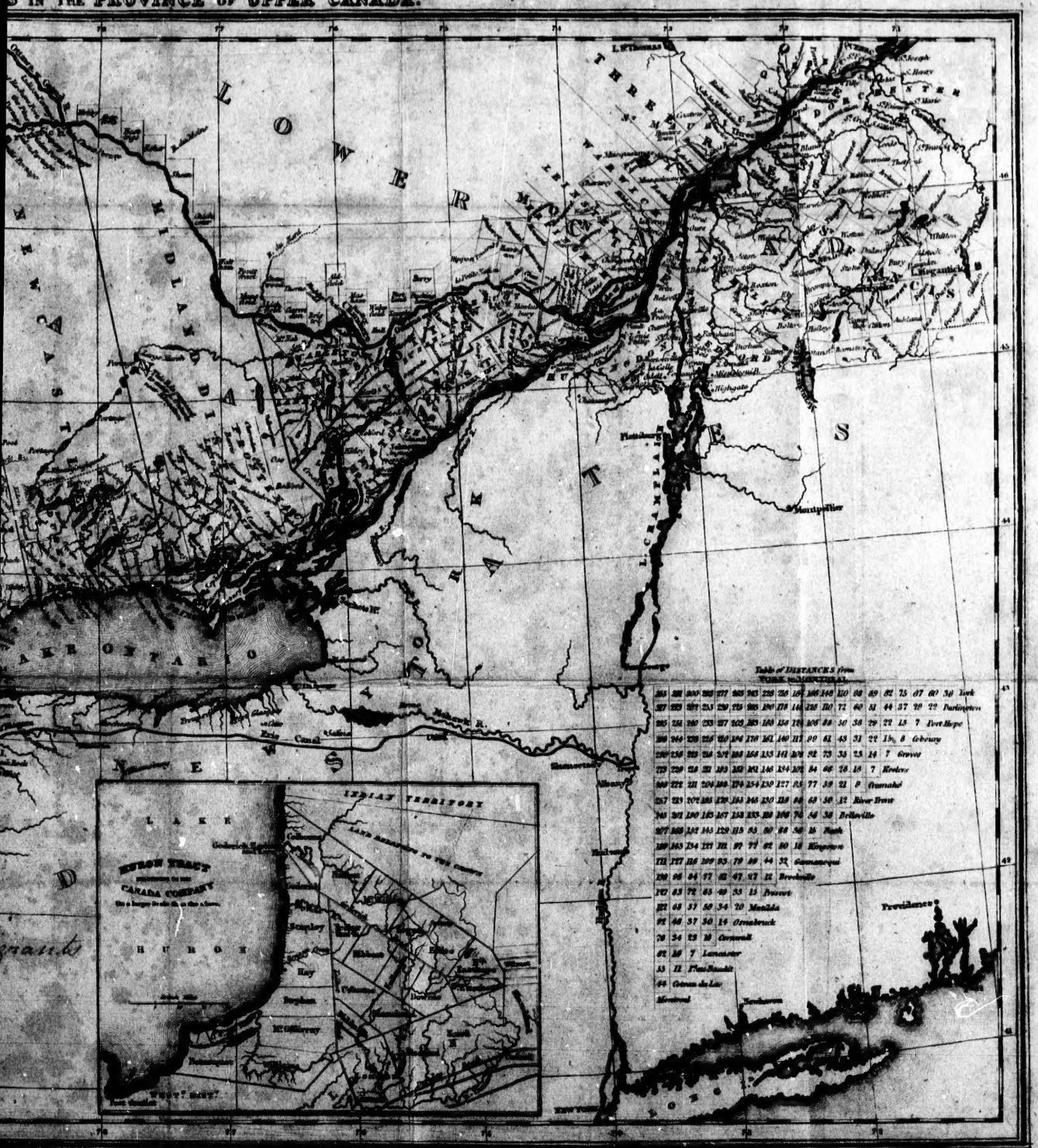
1834.

79
71
QUEBEC
St. Joseph
St. Henry
St. Marie

MAP OF THE TOWNSHIPS IN THE PROVINC

S IN THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.



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Town of Barrie, Kemperfeldt Bay,
Lake Simcoe, Upper Canada,
Oct. 6th, 1833.

My dear Sir,

By the blessing of God I am permitted to address you after all our journeying in this our adopted country; I am happy to say that my Mother and Family are at present in good health; * * * * * * We arrived at Quebec on the 9th of June, after rather a long and boisterous passage, but we suffered no worse than others; for most of the ships had very long passages this season, and some have suffered shipwreck. We fell in with several Ice Bergs, a very grand and awful sight, they were higher than the ships mast head. We had a tedious time going up the River St. Lawrence; above a fortnight, which I understood is generally the case, though in England we understood it could be gone up in three or four days; and for which reason I would advise every one whose pecuniary circumstances would permit, to go by the way of New York, for the passage up the St. Lawrence is not only long, but dangerous—which is all escaped by going that way. We fell in with my two sisters at Quebec, they were comfortable, we stopped only three days with them, when we started by the Canada Steamer for Montreal, 180 miles, 7*s.* 6*d.* passage money

for adults, half price under twelve years of age, no charge for infants, nor baggage—one day and night brought us to Montreal, the same evening we left in the Durham boats for Prescot, a rough and dangerous mode of travelling, exposed to wind and weather. * * * The price for passage was 5*s*. for an adult, and 2*s*. 6d. per Cwt. for luggage—no allowance whatever, half-price for children under twelve years, no charge for infants. We slept at Prescot, and started in the morning for York. We stopped at Brockville, a busy bustling place, which in fact is a characterestic of all the towns we made any stay at; on the Sunday Morning we arrived at Kingston we stopped nearly all day. We settled Mr. Crow's business about his pension, the officers of the Dock Yard having received notice from England just before our arrival, on Monday Morning we arrived at York, 283 miles, the passage money 10*s*. for adults, and half price under 12 years of age, no charge for infants 10*d*. per Cwt. for luggage. All the prices I have stated, are for deck passengers. * * * * * * * * After our arrival at York, from information we had received, we made application for land for our services, Mr. Crow had 200 acres granted him, a circumstance never known before, for a dock-yard man to receive any thing who served in England; but men serving in the dock-yard in this country are entitled to a grant. My brother Thomas had 100 acres granted, but myself have to wait

till I receive my certificate from Enland, before I have my grant, when I expect 100 acres also.

* * * *

When I write again, I may perhaps know more, and wishing you all health and happiness, I beg to remain

Yours Sincerely.

P. S. We are settled in Barrie, a new town laid out this summer, we were the first settlers, I was recommended to come down here, and settle in Sunnidale, by the Governor;—my mother is building a large house in the town, 32 by 22 feet in the inside; we had a sermon preached in it last Sunday, the first preached in Barrie. The town is situated at the head of a beautiful Bay, on Lake Simcoe, from which, there is a fine road cutting to Lake Huron; and it is intended to connect the Bay with Lake Huron, by a Canal, and also with Kingston, through Rice Lake, by Canals; it is more than probable that this will in a few years be a fine place, though the first settlers suffer a little. There is a town laid out in the Nattawasaga River, in the township of Sunnidale, where Crow has 300 acres of land; and there is to be another town laid out on Lake Huron, all of which are connected by the New R d. My Brother Thomas has his 100 acres on the road, it passing through the middle of his lot about 5 miles from Barrie. Will you have the

goodness to inform my Sister Susan, that we saw Mrs. Bolte, and breakfasted with her, she is doing well, has plenty of land; and Susan is to tell Mrs. Grout, that if things do not go well with her in England, she and family are to make their way out to her.—We send our love to Susan, Mr. & Mrs. Keely, Mrs. Parsons, and Mammy Drudge, the Biddlecombs, Mr. Norman, in fact all friends, too numerous to mention by name; if things do not go well with the Biddlecombs, tell them to come to America to labour.

Mother wishes Susan to come out, and to bring her bed with her, as feathers are not to be had, George, Mother says, is to come out also, as soon as he comes home, if he is discharged as a petty officer, he will have 200 acres, and 100 as seaman; tell them to bring nothing fine, only such as bed and bedding, strong shoes, warm stockings, and clothing, and as much money as possible; bring nothing to sell again.

Joe Biddlecombe will do well, the wages of Carpenters is 7*s*. 6*d*. per day, and 6*s*. 3*d*. per day with lodging and board. Labourers 3*s*. 6*d*. per day, and 2*s*. 6*d*. with board and lodging, and handy men 5*s*. per day with board. Bricklayers have high wages also.

To

Mr. W. Fawlkes,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

188, Queen-street,

Portsea.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR JOHN COLBORNE. K. C. B.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA,

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES THEREIN.

&c. &c. &c.

Sir

By inscribing these humble efforts to your Excellency, I have no motive beyond that of following my inclinations. The well-known talent, which you have displayed in the course of your public functions, and the spirited manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the Colony; give you a title to the most cordial and unqualified praise of every settler in the province.

In narrating the calamities that have extended themselves so widely over the mother country, I am only reiterating a tale of woes, that I am sorry to add, are but too generally known and felt. In deploring these facts, it is however with lively pleasure, we see in this rapidly improving country, an opportunity under the auspices of your Excellency's most liberal arrangements of withdrawing from those calamitous circumstances, very many thousands that for series of years, have been sapping the morals of a bold and industrious peasantry; and reducing the manufacturers and artizans to a state of degradation, at once appalling to the best feelings of humanity.

Whatever may be your Excellency's opinion on this little work, I cannot pretend to divine; but I have no hesitation in thinking you will do me the justice to believe me sincere, in stating, that it is my decided conviction, that in the consciousness of your own integrity, you will continue to deserve, and maintain, the esteem and affection, of a people committed to your charge.

That under the influence of divine providence, you may long be spared. That the liberal government under which the settlers

of the colony have experienced so many blessings, may long be preserved. That your happiness may increase, with the growing happiness and prosperity of the colony. That in your declining years, you may enjoy that ineffable felicity—the fruits of a virtuous life; and that in after ages, your monument may proclaim the illustrious truth of your principal instrumentality, in promoting the best interests of the Province; is the ardent wish, of

Your Excellency's
Most obliged
And devoted
Humble servant,
THE AUTHOR.

Hamilton, Jan. 1st 1834.

PERSONS EMIGRATING TO FOREIGN PARTS

Are subject to an imposition at the Docks, by persons called agents, or brokers, owing to their being unacquainted with the necessary form of what is termed *Clearing the Custom-house*; and, consequently, a charge is made on them, from 1s. 6d. to 2s., for every chest, box, or bundle, they may have to take on board, instead of from 4d. to 1s., according to the size, which is regulated by the Dock Company, and payable only to the collectors, at the superintendant's office, in the dock.

On the arrival of passengers' luggage to be shipped on board, men, appointed by the Dock Company, will receive them, unload them from the cart or van, and take their number and description, *when the owner should inform them that he will pay his own charges*; they will then take him to the office, close by—for the regular bill, which *must be paid the Collector at the Superintendant's office*, and the receipt shewn to the man who attends the shipping of them.

He must then clear them; to do which he has only to ask for the *Searcher's Office* (which, in the London Dock is in the rear of the American Wharf, where the London Packet sails from) and ask the searcher for a Blank Sufferance, which he will give him, to be filled up agreeably to the following form; when filled in and signed by the owner of the luggage, it is to be returned again to the Searcher's Office, for which there is no charge, and the business of clearing is accomplished.

The charges made by the Dock Company are for wharfage and shipping, —that is, putting the luggage on board. *No charge is made for packages containing stores for the voyage*, unless they are in chests or boxes, under lock and key.

COPY OF THE SUFFERANCE.

Baggage Sufferance Outwards.

I (A) do declare that I am going the voyage, as passenger, on board the ship (B), whereof (C) is master, for (D), and that the packages, endorsed on the back hereof, contain my baggage and effects, not being goods, wares, or merchandize, nor the property of any other person whatever. E.

Port of London,
Date F.
To the Searchers, at } G

EXPLANATION AS TO FILLING UP.—A. person's name; B. ship's name; C. captain's name; D. port bound to; E. signature of the owner of luggage; F. day of the month and year; G. name of the dock

Marks or Directions.	Number and Description of Packages.	Contents.
A	B	C

Cleared D Packages

at E Searcher.
Dated F
Shipped

A. insert the address, as on your boxes; B. the number of chests, boxes, or bundles, distinct; C. wearing apparel or tools; D. the number of packages, together, inserted in B; E. name of the dock; F. day of the month and year.

INTRODUCTION.

"Breathe's there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said?—
This is my own, my native Land!"

When a man is agitating the question of voluntary exile from his native land, to become a settler in the back woods of America; it is of the greatest importance that he should take into consideration and deeply reflect on all the consequences naturally attendant on the great and important change; that he should well ponder all the advantages, and disadvantages, which are set before him; the perils and hardships that he must expect to undergo, and the difficulties that he has to meet; add to these the privations inseparable from the first two or three years residence in a wild unsettled country; encompassed on every side by track-

less woods. And lastly, and what I conceive to be of the deepest interest to the sensative mind, the breaking up of long-established connections, and tearing asunder those bonds of closely knitted friendship: the cutting at once all those social ties of endearment, those silken threads of kindred love, and affection; and bidding farewell to the land of his nativity, and scenes of his childhood. In a word to quit the dazzling and fleeting prospects of a pleasurable world, with all the alluring enchantments of refined society, to seek a new home in the gloomy wilds of an immeasurable forest. I wish here to be distinctly understood, to have addressed the few preceeding lines to the man who possesses the means of living in his own country: and who from a restless disposition, or a desire to change, throws up his connections at home, under false and delusive notions of seeking happiness in a distant land; without reflecting that happiness is no where to be found but in the recesses of his own heart. The mind of man is visionary, and will, without a more than ordinary share of prudence, be incessantly leading him into danger and difficulty. It is therefore of the greatest importance, to examine well our susceptibilities, to prove well our

strength of mind, and to satisfy ourselves in every respect, that we possess a sufficient share of philosophy, to barter the pleasures of the world, for the more sterling enjoyment of domestic solitude. And if in the examination, we find ourselves wanting in our inward resources; then indeed we had better stay at home. I think a very considerable share of the disappointments, that persons experience in coming out to Canada, may fairly be traced to their own erroneous preconceived opinions: some who have pictured to themselves, a life of comparative ease; and very many, who have doubtless never thought at all; but feeling disappointments, and perhaps many *imaginary* troubles at home, have sought the all-healing balm, amidst the density of a Canadian forest.

To such person, I would say, that he, who (possessing a competency), is not happy by his own *fire-side*; and in the circle of his nearest, and dearest relations, and friends; will never find the satiating streams, amidst our lakes, or reap his happiness in the bosom of a Canadian wood.

I would now address myself to the industrious and sober man of family, whether agri-

culturist or other. I mean such as feel the clouds of adversity thickly gathering around them; who find the little remnant of their hard-earned fortune, gradually receding, and who are fast sinking, under the iron grasp of misfortune, or tyranical oppressors. To such I would say, avoid the dreadful emergencies, by collecting the little wreck of your shattered and tempest driven bark: think of your families! Think! I conjure you, think, ere it be too late for thought to avail! Think of those innocents, who are looking up to your fostering hand, for their daily sustenance! Think of those calamities, that hover around you, and avoid the evil, whilst it is yet in your power.

I do not mean to contend with men who are doubtless more conversant with financial economy, than myself; I do not mean to say, that the Sun of great Britain has set for ever: of course in an extensive mercantile country like England, there is, and will continue to be extensive wealth: and persons who will continue to amass great property. But the recollection to many thousands of individuals, that a portion of that wealth, the fruits of the toilsome application of all their best years, was

once theirs, serves but to mock their misery. And what avails it, to "see profusion that we must not share?" Truly convinced, as I am, of the endearing sound of home; that it is an indiscribable charm: I *think* I could almost hate the man, who would despise his country. The name of England will ever be dear to me, as the country that fostered my infant years. Never shall I cease to hail with delight, the recollection of my native land. But as we are all of us the creatures of circumstance, and as it never was intended that man should be his own master; we have undoubted right, to bow to the will of Providence: and there can be little doubt, but that the Supreme, in his infinite wisdom, has so ordained it, that a portion of us shall be destined, to relinquish the scenes of our nativity, and seek an asylum, on the shores of a distant land: and *assuredly* it is not for us, to question the wisdom of the design! But I am digressing a little. The subject of emigration, is by no means a new idea with me, it has been a matter of deep consideration, during a very long period of time; and my communication is the result of mature deliberation. Having well weighed every difficulty, and ex-

amined it in all its bearings, it may perhaps be allowed, that I am in some measure, qualified to submit my opinions to my fellow countrymen.

For twenty years of my life, I have been engaged in commercial pursuits, I have had an opportunity during that time, of observing the calamitous transitions that have taken place; the many thousands who have been deprived of comforts that they once enjoyed, left destitute, or thrown upon the bounty of charity for their maintenance! Perhaps with a numerous family, looking up for that support, which they no longer were enabled to impart! Perhaps in age, and friendless; and driven by shear necessity, to seek an asylum, in the poor-house of that parish, where many years they had lived in honour, and surrounded by their friends! Every year brings its train of calamities; and further convincing proofs, that the country has long since passed its zenith. Capital is doubling itself with men of bulk, to the great privation of the middle order of traders; and I have little doubt but the time is fast approaching, when they will be as mere *tools*, or *engines*, in the hands of the great mo-

nopolists; dragging a loaded chain of miserable existence, to pamper the luxuries of the overwhelming few. Commerce is winging its flight, and is rapidly transporting itself to the shores of America. Taxation and rentals, are grinding the middling farmers to the earth; whilst the more opulent, are wasting their substance as the years roll on. Under these considerations, what, I would ask, can the man of family do, to provide for a numerous offspring; better than to avail himself of the opportunity that now offers; in establishing himself on a little hereditory estate? (that his children may have some dependence, beyond the miserable prospect of a parish poor-house), by seeking a retreat, where he may hope to pass the evening of his days, with a mind unshackled by the difficulties of a trading world, and with a consciousness that his children, and his children's children, will bless his memory for the step that he has taken, in timely rescuing them from a multitude of dissipations.

I now come to the third class of my countrymen, last, though not least on the scale of Humanity; the mechanics, and those who occupy the laborious stations in life; sadly overwrought, and in most instances, miserably

fed, without the faintest ray of hope, of withholding their offspring from those servile chains of wretched dependance, with which they themselves are but too familiar. Many of whom at this moment, *I blush to say it*, in a country like England; are languishing unnoticed in their wretched dwellings, without wherewith to obtain a morsel of bread, for their famishing and dependant children, or wandering from town to town in search of their daily sustenance, or driven by necessity, to the commission of crime, at which their nature, in anterior times, would have shuddered to contemplate. "The nation is multiplied, but the joy is not increased." To avoid these appaling emergencies, the only remedy appears to be, emigration.

To those therefore of my countrymen who are anxious to avoid the impending evil, I would recommend the propriety of turning their attention to a rising country, where there is ample field for their exertions, and where, if they possess habits of sobriety, and industry, with the spirit of perseverence, they cannot fail of speedily improving their condition, and ultimatety, of being in possession of compara-

tive affluence. To such then, and especially to the agricultural labourers; I would say, do not hesitate, lay hold of the hope that is set before you; again I say, be firm; you cannot render your condition worse; but in all human probability you will be enabled to realize all your hopes. You will become useful members of society, and in process of time, may, *if you will*, become owners of ligitimate property; which you will be enabled to hand down unsullied to your posterity. and your declining years, will be spent in the retrospect of days gone by. You will see your riches springing up around you, you will have an opportunity of contemplating nature in all its varied forms; of witnessing the bounties of your Creator; and you will be led instinctively to the adoration of that Being, who has so amply provided for your necessities, and your comforts; thus, will your affections, and your future hopes, be placed on that God, who is the disposer of all things, and who alone worketh good. And like the Patriarchs of old, you will go down to the grave in the fulness of years, and with the ineffable satisfaction; that, on earth you have done your duty.

EMIGRANT'S INFORMANT.

CHAPTER I.

"Even now, me'thinks, as pondering here I stand,
I see the rural virtues leave the land,
Down where yon anchoring vessel spreads the sail,
That idly waiting, flaps with every gale."

That Goldsmith's anticipations are fully realized, in the passing events of the present day, no one I think will hesitate to admit. Every day, every paper we peruse, brings fresh proofs, of the overwhelming difficulties, that are encompassing the middling orders of society, and grinding the labourers to the earth. Starv-

ation is stalking on every side, and not a possibility exists, of ever again returning to those scenes of rural happiness, and domestic ease; that once adorned the smiling cottage of the lowly peasant. Never again, *I fear* will the rose of Albion, blush with the radiant tint of self dependant power, or the thistle enameled hills of Scotland, carol to the joys of their once loved highland home; never will the daisy-clad meadows of Ireland, rejoice in the blooming fertility of a smiling land. Sanguinary laws, and overwhelming poverty, at this moment are driving thousands of Ireland's bravest sons from those homes, which for centuries have been the possessions of their ancestors, and banishing the fugitives from the green fields of their nativity. The high rentals, together with the abominable and iniquitous system of tithes, are a grievous curse, and hang like a drag-chain on the prosperity of the whole nation.

Tithing is a source of perpetual irritation, and bitter quarrel, to the great scandal and injury of religion. And is incessantly acting as a check and embarrassment to the pursuits of agriculture, which being the grand source of supply for the wants of man, should at all

times be kept perfectly free from every thing calculated to arrest or retard its progress. How often does it occur, that money, which might be advantageously employed in improving land, is put out to interest, to avoid the goading and painful task, of handing over a tenth part of the produce to an arrogant vicar, who contributed nothing? but on the contrary, is as a locust, devouring that portion of the produce of the land, that might otherwise be applied to the support and nourishment of thousands of famishing individuals. Thus the primary pursuits and occupations of the world, are fettered and embarrassed, by a decidedly bad mode of supporting those, whose duty it is, to watch over their flocks, to contribute to their spiritual happiness, and point them to another and a better world. It is a fact beyond all controversy, that freedom cannot exist, while men are compelled to give a tithe of their subsistance, to maintain in the most extravagant pomp, and wanton luxury and licentiousness; the ministers of a religion, to the forms of which they cannot conscientiously subscribe.

Those who have never travelled in Ireland, can form but a very imperfect idea, of the dis-

tress that generally pervades that unhappy country. Often have I seen in one miserable nearly unroofed dwelling, with scarcely a window remaining; from ten to twelve, *and in some instances more* families, pent up together, with not an article of household furniture, save the shattered remains of an old oak table, or a solitary chair without a back, or a broken stool. And for cullinary utensils, an iron pot, not unfrequently serves the threefold purposes of tea kettle, *if they are able to raise the tea*, a pot to boil the potatoes in, or stirabout, *meat they have none*, and a vessel to wash the tattered remains of their wreched garments in; these with *perhaps* a broken cup and saucer, make up the sum of the whole of their moveable effects. In every street and alley, are to be seen groups of human beings in a state of half nudity; women with their almost lifeless infants, struggling to obtain a portion of the scanty nutriment from their exhausted mothers, while their reckless and infuriated fathers, wander the streets lost to all hope, and maddened with hunger and despair. Nay, I have frequently seen women with the lifeless bodies of their infant children in their arms, prowling from street to street,

and begging from the casual passengers, the means of depositing the remains of their departed offspring in the grave! Scenes like these, but too familiar, would almost lead to the conclusion, *that* misery is the invariable lot of man, happiness the mere exception! what then? Can we be surprised on reading the many outrages that are daily and nightly committed: such a state of things cannot exist for ever! there are limits to human patience and sufferings, when passive obedience would cease to be a virtue!

Mr. Wakefield in his account of Ireland, makes a melancholy appeal to the sympathising heart, which I will here subtract. "I have seen the cow, the favourite cow, driven away, accompanied by the sighs, the tears, and the imprecations of a whole family, who were padling after, through wet and dirt, to take the last affectionate farewell of their only friend and benefactor at the pound-gate. I have heard, with emotions which I can scarcely describe, deep curses repeated from village to village as the cavalcade proceeded. I have witnessed the group pass the domain-walls of the opulent grazier, whose numerous herds were cropping

the most luxuriant pastures, whilst he was secure from any demand for the tithe of their produce, looking on with the most unfeeling indifference. But let us reverse the picture, and behold the effects that are produced by oppression so insufferable, as to extinguish every sentiment in the breast but a desire of revenge! I have beheld at night houses in flames, and for a moment supposed myself in a country exposed to the ravages of war, and suffering from the incursions of an enemy. On the following morning the most alarming accounts of thrasher's and white-boy's have met my ear; of men who had assembled with weapons of destruction, for the purpose of compelling people to swear not to submit to the payment of their tithes! I have seen these oppressed people in the ebullition of their rage, murdering tithe-proctors, and collectors, on whom they wreaked their vengeance with every mark of the most savage barbarity!" But I will no longer dwell upon circumstances over which as an individual, I can have no controul. Happy it is that an opportunity presents itself of withdrawing thousands, and I may say hundreds of thousands, from those scenes at

once so appaling to humanity! I would not wish to persuade my countrymen to exile themselves against their own inclinations, or better judgment; but who is there, *I would ask* with the least independant feeling; who would not prefer a voluntary exile to a country where there is every prospect of bettering his condition; to that privation and distress, which so many of our industrious labourers, and once respectable families, are doomed to perpetuate at home.

As so much has already been said on the subject of Canadian Emigration, I cannot pretend to advance much; or to throw any new light upon the matter; but will content myself in uniting my feeble endeavours with those who have led the van. All that I here transmit, will be the pure and simple transcript of my mind; with such other information as may from time to time come within the limits of my observation, and which I may deem worthy the attention of my readers. With this view therefore I will proceed to notice, the immense numbers that are almost daily quitting their homes, for the transatlantic shores: few of which I believe are seen to return, *I mean com-*

paratively few, with the numbers that are constantly coming out,—this certainly speaks volumes in favour of the measure. The tide of emigration is rapidly flowing in, not only from England and Ireland, but also from Scotland. Within the last six or seven years, many thousands of industrious Scotsmen, and numerous whole families, have quitted their native glens; and have now become prosperous settlers in our several Canadian townships: many of whom had barely sufficient to defray the expences of their voyage, and proceeding up the country.

Here I think it right to observe, there is a wide difference between emigration, and colonization; an error which many of our poorer brethren are led into, for want of understanding the nature and situation of the country. An error which involves them in much misery; from which, nothing but the timely and fostering hand of charity is able to extricate them. To avoid such extremities therefore, I wish it to be distinctly understood by the labouring classes of society, that there are already a sufficient number of labourers, in, and about Quebec, and the lower province. It is therefore indis-

pensably necessary, that every person who proposes to emigrate, shall provide himself with sufficient money to convey him to the upper province; where there is work in abundance, for all who wish to avail themselves of it.—Men of families should be particularly mindful of this; as by it, much privation, and many hardships otherwise inseparable from the undertaking may be avoided. To accomplish this, if they are not able to raise sufficient funds of their own; I would recommend a timely application to the parish in which they reside. To our poor Irish brethren I say, look amongst your neighbours and friends, that are charitably disposed; do not be backward in asking; remember it is the last they will have to do for you; and be assured it is of the most paramount importance! I say decidedly, that any who cannot possess themselves of the means of conveyance to the head of Lake Ontario; had better stay at home! The amount absolutely necessary for an emigrant to possess, after his disembarkation on the shores of Canada, should be. For a single man 3*l*. For a man, his wife, and three children, from 8*l*. to 10*l*. These sums will enable them with tolerable facility, to proceed to the place of their location. It is of

the utmost importance, that all whose object is to follow agricultural labour for their support, should not arrive in Canada, later than June: and that they should loose no time in proceeding to the upper province; where, by the time of their arrival, the harvest will be nearly ready for them, and they will easily find employment.

Families possessing from 10*l.* to 15*l.* on their arrival in Quebec, or New York, have nothing to fear, provided they are industrious, and capable of working out in the clearing of land. And a man with a large family, may almost reckon on his riches; especially if they are boys, and of a tolerable tractable disposition; for in that case, he will soon cease to be a poor man. Or should they be of the opposite gender, he will find no difficulty in getting them places of servitude, as female servants are at present rather a *scarce article* in Canada: and smart young women, fit for domestic purposes, are much wanted in every part of the province, *apropos*—I think many of our English and Scotch lasses, as also the fair daughters of Erin, who—*to use the familiar phrase* are desirous of *changing their condition*; would

find their account in an *expedition* to our new world, to speculate in matrimony with our young Canadians, or—and what perhaps may be more congenial, become the beloved partner of a newly settled colonist; who—*by the way* is much in want of a wife, and who is,—or soon will be, invested with the *dignity* of a *Canadian freeholder*.

The question of who should emigrate, and on which there has already been so much said; in my opinion is not easily solved: depending as it does on the customs, capabilities, and above all; the inclination of the parties themselves. I was always a stickler for the belief, that almost every thing is attainable by perseverence. The question therefore stands thus: have you carefully examined all the important bearings on the great change you are about to undergo? Have you a mind capable of supporting you under every difficulty and privation that you must expect to meet during the first two or three years undertaking? if you have carefully decided in favour of these questions, then do I unhesitatingly say, beyond all doubt, you are the person who should emigrate! It is often said that persons of sedentary em-

ployment should never think of going to America, this I feel myself bound to deny,—or at least to remind my *courteous readers*—as *Moor says*—"there is no rule, but has its exceptions!" I was bred to a sedentary profession, and believe me, I am by no means at a loss in handling the axe, the scythe, or the sickle; all of which were strangers to me untill I had passed my fortieth year. It is also asserted that the weavers can never make good settlers as farmers, when to my knowledge, the weavers who left Renfrew, and Lanerk shires, are now become prosperous settlers, (and make very good farmers,) in the Bathurst district: and many others have from time to time at the representations and solicitations of their friends, been induced to relinquish the loom and shuttle, for the more hardy pursuits, of farming, in the bosom of our *sylvan-groves*.

Emigration, during the years of 1830 31, 32, and also 33, raged to an unprecedented extent; and I have no hesitation in saying, that the number would have been doubled, if the advantages attendant on such a change, could have been more generally known, and duly appreciated. When will the government of

England, learn to look to the interest of her infant colonies? it is in my opinion, beyond all controversy, that the miseries which so thickly encompass the trading interest of Great Britain; are mainly attributable to two sources. First, the high rentals, and enormous taxations; for the support of an arrogant and overwhelming Aristocracy. And secondly, a superfluity of manufactures, and a paucity of consumers. The only remedy therefore, that presents itself is the sending of the surplus population to people the rising colonies: this of course, if carried to a sufficient extent, would reduce the number of manufacturers and artisans at home, to a proper and reasonable standard; while it would establish at the same time, an extensive market in the colonies for every article of british manufacture.

To men with small incomes in the shape of annuity, Canada presents a fair field of settlement, and particularly to half-pay-officers of the army and navy, whose previous habits of living, has in most cases rendered them more capable of bearing the hardships they must at first expect to encounter. The sums of money they will be in receipt of periodically, will ena-

ble them to support their families with comfort during the first several years of their location, will furnish many of the conveniences and luxuries of life, and will afterwards form the means of educating their children; and placing them on that scale of reputable society, which their feelings dictate: a duty they never would be able to accomplish in their own country.

Mechanics who will most readily find employment are, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, bricklayers, millwrights, shipwrights, millers, tanners, shoemakers, in fact, all such trades as are commonly required in a country that owes its support to agriculture; tailors are at present not much in requisition, unless they feel a confidence in their ability to wield the axe, as dexterously as they handle the bodkin and shears. Mechanics of all denominations, will do well to consult their abilities and inclinations, to occasionally work out; as it is probable, from the great distress that prevail in all the manufacturing districts at home, and the numbers that are constantly availing themselves of emigration; the time may not be far distant, when we may be greatly overstocked with that class of society; and by drafting

them from time to time into agricultural pursuits, we may be enabled to keep our balance true. I have just said, tailors are not wanted, and I perceive I have omitted to assign a reason; and as I conceive that respectable body is justly entitled to a reason, I will give it now before it slips my memory; well then, it is this, as most persons bring out a little stock of clothing with them, and as by patching and contriving (all of which their wives can do very well,) they are enabled to rub on pretty tolerably for the first several years; there would be but a sorry prospect for persons of that profession who might emigrate under the impression of pursuing their avocation to advantage. To all however the chances are open, and it is my firm belief, that there is not a single trade or occupation, from which we might not be able to select very many, who by diligence and perseverence would make very good Canadian farmers; especially when we take into the account, that they would be free from prejudice; and would therefore be anxious to obtain information, and would at all times lay open to conviction.

In the Mother country, the most serious consideration to an anxious parent, is how he can provide for a numerous family; the small tradesmen and farmers of the present day, are most of them so straitened in their circumstances, as to require all the mental and physical efforts in their power to obtain a subsistence, and their children (after they have done all for them within the limits of their power; by giving them an education, and perchance a trade,) are sent into the world to seek their fortune, probably without a shilling, to struggle with the overwhelming competitors of an over-peopled society. Or, perhaps, the parent is prematurely called hence, or laid upon his dying pillow, and suffering under all the keenest excitements of mental agonies, and exclaiming with quivering accents as he draws his last breath, "what is to become of my helpless children?" at the moment when his mind should be tranquil, that he might commend his soul to his Maker, and close his eyes in peace. If then you consider the improvement of circumstances that must accrue to every industrious colonist; after the first difficulties have subsided; and the great value of a family, which in

the old country is only a source of pain and anxiety; I am certain that the advantages will be so apparent, that no one with any strength of mind, or persevering spirit of industry, will hesitate, in a choice between a field, where there is unlimited scope for ability, and improvement, and an exhausted monopolized country, where the whole of the lands, and manufactures, are rapidly passing into the hands of the few overwhelming capitalists.

CHAPTER II.

"Good heaven! what sorrows gloomed that parting day,
That call'd them from their native walks away;
When the poor exiles every pleasure past,
Hung round their bowers, and fondly look'd their last,

* * * * * * *

And shud'ring still to face the distant deep,
Return'd and wept, and still return'd to weep!"

I cannot pass over this scene, without pausing for a moment to contemplate the picture in all its loveliness,—I do not mean—like the knight of the woeful countenance, to go in quest

of melancholy adventures,—but there is a peculiar something in a scene like this, of such exquisite sensibility, such light and shade, such delicate touches of pure nature, such thrilling ecstasies, and indiscribable emotions of hope and fear! as I am sure the pencil of the greatest masters,—a Raphael, or an Angelo,—would fall very short in delineating! when we behold the mixture of joy and sorrow depicted on every countenance, the agonizing pangs of eternal separation;—when we perceive the tears of love and affection, chasing each other down the pallid cheek of our dearest associates; when we behold them suffering under the mental agonies of eternal separation! and when the faltering sound of—farewell for ever, breaks upon our ear; and we see them with stifling emotion, take the last sad look at their deserted, and once happy cottage;—and grasping their children, turn their steps toward the strand, with hearts too full for utterance!—but I will not proceed,—such deep sorrow—however interesting, is too painful to dwell on! we will reverse the picture, and regard it as transient; and as an ordeal, through which it is necessary for us to pass, to fit our minds for

that final separation, which soon must be the lot of all!—Since therefore it is ordained, and certainly for the wisest ends, that we should disperse ourselves, to seek out the best place for subsistence, let us buckle fortune on our back, and support it with cheerfulness; in the full assurance of the words of Pope, that "*whatever is, is right.*" And now— "*courteous reader*;" we will if you please begin to prepare for the voyage.

Having settled your business affairs, and collected in your monies due—I mean such of you as are fortunate enough to have any to collect,—you may next proceed to dispose of your moveable effects in the shape of furniture, to the highest bidder, for be assured they will not be worth the carrying across the Atlantic; and you may, if you have any ingenuity at all, make most of your articles for a Canadian establishment at your leisure, when you cannot pursue your avocation in the field. You may then go to market and buy such articles of clothing as your finances will admit of, such as stout woollens, plenty of flannels, good warm worstead hose, blankets, (if you have any carpetting do not sell that, *provided you can afford to keep it,*)

stout shoes you may buy, but you need not be at the expence of mounting them with nails or tips, not that I am apprehensive of your meeting the fate of Magnes, but as our roads for the most part are "*pretty considerably soft, I guess,*" they will by no means be wanted; edge tools you may bring, also small farming implements; a set of harrow's teeth, would not be amiss, a plastering trowel, and a glazier's diamond, are highly essential, as, if you are not your own builder entirely, you will find it of great importance to be able to finish your house yourself; every description of mechanical labour being very high here. Spades, hoes, rakes, and garden tools in general, of course you will not forget. Ironmongery in general is dear, nevertheless I would not recommend the bringing out of heavy articles; as the expence of conveying them from the sea-port towns to Upper Canada, would be more than their value. Bring a small assortment of seeds, particularly the potatoe oat, swedish turnip, mangel-wurzel, trefoil, lucern; in short, a general assortment of seeds should be brought, as the place of your location may be at a great distance from any market for those arti-

cles; and if you should not want them yourself you may readily dispose of them at a good price to those who stand in need. A few medicines for the voyage will be indispensable, particularly of the purgative kind; as a sea voyage is certain to produce costiveness: which if not timely relieved, would end fatally. The medicines therefore that I would prescribe are, Epsom salts, a box of blue pills, castor oil, emetics made up in doses, rhubarb, and a little fever medicine. Be careful not to take powders, or other medicines in loose papers, as in that case they would soon be dissolved; take also an ounce bottle of the sulphate of quinine, which you will find a certain cure for the ague, if you should have the ficility to meet with it at the place of your location:—this is a very dear article, and therefore you must consult your purse, as to the propriety of purchasing it. I mention the article, thinking it highly probable you may stand in need of it.—As medicine would be of little service, where there was no food to take precedence; I may just as well mention a few articles of sustenance, before I proceed to embark you on your expedition.

The supply for the victualling office department should be as economical as possible, taking care that you provide enough, for remember it is a dreadful calamity to run out of provision at sea. Of this I speak feelingly, having once suffered severely on that score. Although the passage is often made in six weeks, and sometimes less, yet it would be extremely injudicious, to lay in provisions for less than sixty days, and then it is necessary that the strictest economy should be observed. I would decidedly recommend for a family, or where there is a party intending to mess together, the plan of rations; otherwise by the improvidence of some one or more of the party, it is likely after all your vigilence in providing, that you may have to put yourself on very short allowance, before the termination of the passage. The amount of outlay for provisions, will be about 3*l.* for an adult; for a large party messing together a little less may be made to suffice, as for instance, a lesser quantity of tea, and some other articles. As to the specific articles of provisions, that must depend upon the taste and inclinations of the parties themselves, therefore after mentioning what are best calculated for the occasion, I will leave you to

manage the matter in you own way; conceiving that you are better calculated to cater for yourself, than I to perform the office for you. And now for the bill of fare: ship bread, carefully packed in a cask, beef or pork salted down close in a cask, hams, *I would recommend*, as sometimes, when the weather is boisterous and you cannot cook, you may manage to toast a slice of ham, *which with a biscuit will relish very well*, plenty of oatmeal, *for the women and children in sea sickness*, flour for puddings, *better than much meat*; red herrings, *an excellent rellish*, apples or raisins, *good in sickness*, rice for boiling, *a good light food while the stomach is weak*, butter, lard, *for frying*, tea, coffee, eggs, *packed in salt, with the small ends downwards*, vinegar, pickles, cheese, onions pepper, mustard, ginger, and a few common spices, *cabbage will keep good at sea for a week or ten days*, a little brandy, *for sickness*, porter *in bottles*, and carefully packed, *soap is of no service at sea*, as you cannot use it with salt water, and you must on no account use the fresh water for washing; nevertheless a small piece would not be amiss in some particular purposes for the children; as you may occa-

sionly spare a little water out of your daily allowance, provided you have not too many *thirsty souls* in your party; cream or milk may be kept good for the whole of the passage, by boiling it and adding two pounds of sugar to the quart, (first letting it get half cool,) and then bottle it;—this may seem expensive, but when it is considered that your tea will not require much extra sugar, the expence is trifling. Be careful that your provisions are all well packed in strong casks or boxes; or with the rolling of the vessel, you will soon have them spoiled. See well to the packing and securing of all your luggage before it is taken on board, and do not make your packages very large. If you take money on board, look well to the security of it; and it will be quite prudent not to boast of your riches, whilst passing from shore to shore. The safest mode of conveying money, will be to lodge it with I. Wilson and Co. of Austen Friars, Agents in London, for the Bank of Upper Canada, taking an acknowledgment, and then you may draw it as you please, after your arrival there; receiving the premium of the day, on the exchange, which is generally about from 10 to 15

per cent. but of course varies a little; the sovereign is worth about 23s. currency, that is 5s. to the dollar, and the dollar you know may be purchased for 4s. 2d. in England, of any of the money exchangers, and dealers in bullion; (some of which are to be found in every sea-port town.) 1s. sterling passes here for 1s. 2d. of our currency. Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, Lombard-street, are agents for Quebec, and Montreal; or the Canada Company's office, in St. Helen's Place, Bishop's-gate-street, London, will receive deposits for intending emigrants; and you have then the same liberty of drawing your money here; you are by no means expected to purchase land of them, on that account, if you prefer making a purchase elsewhere.

Having advanced thus far in the business, you had better now proceed in search of a vessel; in doing which you cannot act with too much caution. In the first place therefore I deem it necessary to inform you, that there is an act of parliament for regulating these matters, ("9 Geo. 4, cap. 21.") of which the following are the principal provisions:—"Ships are not allowed to carry passengers to these cold-

nies unless they be of the height of five feet and a half between decks, and they must not carry more than three passengers for every four tons of the registered burthen; there must be on board at least fifty gallons of pure water, and fifty pounds of bread, biscuit, oatmeal, or bread-stuff, for each passenger. Masters of vessels, who land passengers, unless with their own consent, at any place different from that originally agreed upon, are subject to a penalty of 20*l.* recoverable by summary process, before two justices of the peace in any of the North American Colonies. The enforcement of this law rests chiefly with the officers of His Majesty's Customs; and persons having complaints to make of its infraction, should address themselves to the nearest custom-house." I recommend that emigrants should stipulate for the use of the water-closet. Passages to Quebec, may be obtained at a very low rate, particularly from the western ports, as most of the timber ships go out in ballast, but with these and most other trading vessels you are liable to be kept waiting for two or three weeks: the Captain's object being to obtain as many passengers as he can. This often proves a serious

evil; to avoid which therefore as much as possible, do not pay your deposit money untill you have ascertained pretty correctly the day of sailing; and then stipulate the day on which you are to go on board; this will avoid the expence of lodgings, and also of spending a considerable deal of loose money, by hanging about in public-houses The Captains and Agents invariably ask more for a passage than they may be induced to take; you may therefore venture to offer at least one third less than they propose: and in some instances half, especially if there are several vessels about to sail for the same port; therefore do not be in haste to conclude a bargain. The majority of persons seem to recommend a passage to Quebec or Montreal, as being generally obtained for less money: but if you take into the account, the liability, (especially to those who come out early in the spring,) of being blocked in with the ice for two or three weeks, by the breaking up of the frost; and the dangerous navigation of the St. Lawrence at that time, I think the balance will be found to be in favour of a passage by New York. And although it is argued that transhipment of baggage by the latter route

is a great inconvenience: I think one equally formidable presents itself, in the former route, by the immense charges imposed upon you for conveyance of your luggage from Montreal to the head of Lake Ontario; there being at present comparatively few boats running on that line, while on the contrary, the number of boats on the Erie canal, keep alive a competition, which render their charges low, and in most instances you may contrive to pass your luggage free of any charge: unless it is very bulky there is seldom any notice taken, and in that case the charge is very trifling; under all the circumstances, I think I would recommend a passage to New York. And of those vessels, the regular line of packets, have a decided preference there is no waiting for freight, or passengers; their days of sailing are advertised, and on those days they invariably put to sea: if the wind is adverse, a steamer is engaged to tow them out of harbour. Their ships are always well manned & found; and their Captains are steady and experienced men. The charge for an adult in the steerage is 5*l.* for which they undertake to find you in water, fuel, and a bed-place, without bedding: if a family or

a party are about to sail together, it is best to have an interview with the Captain, who you will generally find on board; when you will have an opportunity of seeing the vessel, and making your bargain with him, which in all cases is a decided advantage.

And now having made your arrangements with the Captain, you may proceed to getting your luggage on board, taking care to secure all well previous to sailing, cleeting and otherwise, that they may not be tumbled from side to side, by the rolling and pitching of the vessel. You must also remember to keep such boxes as you may have occasion frequently to open, in the most convenient place for that purpose, this will save much confusion when on board. A few nails to hang up some of your small articles will be found very useful.

Your cooking gear may consist of the following: frying-pan, pot, or saucepan, tea kettle a tin baking dish or two, with wooden bowls and trenchers, tin drinking cups, tin slop pail, *if any children*,—a lantern.

The worst clothes you have will be good enough, a jacket and trowsers are best suited

to the purpose, check shirts if you have them, if not the worst you have will answer; cleanliness being all that is necessary, and that is indispensable.

And now having given you all the necessary precaution, and having conducted you safe on board,—conceiving that I can be of no further service for the present,—being at best but a very indifferent nurse, I will take my leave, wishing you health and happiness; and a pleasant passage across the Atlantic, when I will be ready to receive you, to conduct you to the promised land.

CHAPTER III

"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion.

We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof."

There is a melancholy in the retrospect of happy by-gone days, and scenes of felicity that have for ever passed away; which those who have never experienced, are but little calculated to describe. When we glance at that country we have just quitted, that spot of earth, which still contains, many that are most dear to us; on whom we may never expect to look again with the eye of mortality! When we turn our thoughts to the land of our nativity; the place wherein we first saw the light, and where our infancy was reared; where our childhood sported, and tender youth grew into manhood; where all our dearest connections were formed!—The well-known fields and mountains, the glassy brook, and long-remembered oak, whose branches have so often sheltered us from noontide heat;—the village bells,

the ivy mantled tower of the long frequented distant church:—when the imagination turns to trace those scenes of departed joy;—when we were young, and fond images of bliss, floated before us; with many a bright hope of happy days to come;—the remembrance of which, awakens sensations of such exquisite melancholy, that nature melts within us!

But as it is our lot, let us rejoice in the goodness of the Creator, who orders all things for the wisest ends: who would never separate us, if it were good that we should remain together; and while we regret the absence of our relations and friends, let us remember that we have a friend, who will dwell with us, and support us under every difficulty that may encompass us! Let us remember that a calm and contented mind, and a placid resignation to the will of Heaven, is best calculated to soften our afflictions, and is the best thanks we can offer to our Creator, for preserving us in the hour of danger!

We must continue to love our native country, as the nurse and guardian of our early years! But it is necessary that our steady attention

should now be turned to the undertaking we have embarked in. So after greeting you on your happy arrival we will proceed to business.

Being once more on terra-firma, you must look well to your luggage, as you will be beset on all sides with cads of every description, offering their services; some will kindly undertake the charge of your baggage, others are for conveying it away, some will be for engaging you at once with a steamer to Albany; or sending you pel-mell to Philadelphia, Washington, or New Orleans, and not a few you will find, tendering their escort to a "tavern," or pointing out the best lodgings.

As there will necessarily be some little detention in getting clear of the Custom-House, you may after refreshing yourselves, employ your leisure, in taking a peep at the grand Emporium of the United States.

New York, from its local advantages is evidently well situated: and from its extensive commercial intercourses, and the enterprising spirit of the inhabitants; is likely at no very distant period to become one of the finest Cities in the World. The houses are generally well

built of brick, with Venetian blinds outside the windows. Many of the large houses and public buildings, are of native, or Italian marble. The streets are very wide, and for the most part planted with a row of trees on each side at the edge of the road; the hotels and taverns are chiefly of the very first order; the markets are good, and well supplied with poultry, fruits, and luxuries of all kinds: and every article necessary for the table. The churches are numerous, handsome, and well attended: an evidence that there is no necessity for supporting religion by acts of parliament, but that it prospers most when left to its own resources. Evils existing in the Church of England are wholly unknown to her daughter here.

Carpenters, brick-makers, and bricklayers, I think would generally find employment here, as during the summer, building is carried on to a very great extent:—rents are immensely high.

New York, being open at all times to the sea, and being situated on an island, with the Hudson River on one side, and East River on the other; where vessels can with facility dis-

charge, or take in cargo,—cannot fail to be of the greatest consequence to the shipping interest: and being at the confluence of the Hudson, and several other rivers; it is certain of maintaining an extensive and increasing internal navigation.

Having now seen all that is worthy of observation here, without stopping to spend your money in places of amusement, you may put yourself on board the first steamer for Albany, distance 150 miles, tee fare one dollar, children half price, if a party are going together you may make a bargain (in all probability) for less,—but in such case you had better have a written agreement:—take with you provisions for twenty-four hours.

The North river, or Hudson, is a noble stream running in a straight line, with the Palisades (as they are called,) on the left, which is a ridge of perpendicular mountains, rising to the height of 150 to 500 feet. above the level of the river; whose summits are covered with dense forests, occasionally relieved by openings, that discover streams down which immense quantity of timber is floated from the interior woods. This ridge of mountains

stretching along the side of the river, for a distance of 30 miles, forms an interesting contrast to the more lowly and picturesque appearance exhibited on the opposite banks As you advance, the scenery becomes exceedingly beautiful, the bold and diversified appearance of the mountains; the lofty summits of which, some rearing their gigantic heads to the height of 1500 feet, above the level of the water; whose gracefully rounded summits, seem to vie in fertility, with the vallies beneath: the delightful meandering of the stream, with towns, villages, and houses, springing up in every direction. The distant woodland scenery; with the graceful slopes of the intersecting pastures, and herds feeding; aided by the glowing brightness of a serene atmosphere, present at once to the sense of vision, a most pleasing and magnificent spectacle. The Katskill mountains, are the most remarkable, forming a sublime appearance; with the clouds floating on the bosom of the gentle breezes, far below their majestic extremities. Fifty miles from New York, is West Point; where Major Andrè was executed during the revolutionary war. A military college is erected here, said to be the best in the

Union; the annual cost is about 2500*l.* there are also some remains of small forts to be seen on the banks of the river; and especially on the upper shores.

In the highlands of the Hudson, there are occasionally rocks of a more rude appearance to be seen; whose sterile tops present themselves to the eye of the traveller, above the intermingled branches that surround them.

Pine Orchard House on the Katskill mountains, at an elevation of 2600 feet above the level of the river below, is worthy the attention of the traveller, and is near the village of Katskill; which is a very respectable little place, containing many smart shops, several good taverns, two large churches, and various other buildings; occupying a spacious street; with coaches and other vehicles, and all the dashing and lively appearance of a large city, although within the comparative compass of a nut shell. Mountain House is likewise a very superb hotel upon another eminence of the same mountains; thirteen miles from Katskill town, and thirty from Albany.

As the following interesting particulars may not be unacceptable to my reader, which I

extract from the notes of Nathaniel Gould, Esq. of London, I will take the liberty of furnishing them here.

"I obtained a carriage and an excellent pair of horses to proceed to the Mountain House, called thirteen miles, for one dollar and a quarter, being the regular stage fare; I was the only passenger in the boat, that stopped here, and the preceeding boat had filled two coaches with parties proceeding to the Hotel. For four or six miles the country undulates—much as in Sussex, which it partly resembles, from the young growth of timber, where left uncleared, being like hop-pole plantations. At seven miles we come to the half-way-house, and here begins a most severe ascent. We had overtaken the other coaches, and most of us got out to walk. For myself, I walked all the remaining distance. The road, though extremely bad, must have been an expensive undertaking to the owner of the house. It is through a pine forest. the land not worth a gift. Here, for the first time, I saw what has since been common enough with me—a sample of *corduroy road*. It is made of trunks of trees laid closely together across the road; it is the

common mode of making roads through swamps or wet forests in America, Canada, and Russia, in fact, in all new and woody countries, The darkness had gathered upon us, and I was so exhausted with fatigue that I found myself alone. The wood-robin, with a tone like the blackbird, and the "*whip-poor-will*" were very numerous: the latter appears to be a species of goat-sucker, night-hawk, or fern owl. We passed too small lakes, where the bull-frogs broke the stillness of the night. We arrived long before the carriages, and made ourselves comfortable for tea.

"As a view of the sun rising from this eminence, is among the principal objects of curiosity here, we got to bed as soon as possible. The whole household was stiring before three o'clock; but a dense fog obscured every thing. We looked down upon a sea of clouds, having precisely the appearance described by Balloon travellers, and although it was perfectly fine during the day with us, we did not see the valley, or the river, till six in the evening, when a small patch was visible; we afterwards found that the day had been clear below us, although the clouds had looked lowering. I

was surprised here at seeing lightning proceed out of a light fleecy cloud. This house has been built by a company to attract visitors; it is very large, and built with great show; it had last season between 400 and 500 visitors at one time; the expence of the building, (although it is all of wood, and cut on the spot), and the road to it, must have been great; the Landlord tells me not more than 80,000 dollars, or under 7,000*l*. Both House and country, are well worth visiting,—the situation romantic—placed on the edge of a table rock, 2,580 feet above the river, surrounded with mountains covered with pine forests, and intersected by tremendous ravines; it is kept by Mr. Webb, an Englishman, of pleasing manners, and attentive to his guests. It is said that Round-top, the most elevated situation in the neighbourhood, is 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, but I should much doubt this. Waggons were hired for the ladies, & the gentlemen walked through the wood to the Falls, or Cascades; the scenery is very picturesque, in style more like the Falls of Fyers, in Scotland, than any others I have seen; the first Fall is 176 feet, the second 80, after which is a continuation of

Falls and Rapids, for a considerable distance. Immense masses of shelving rock, over-hang the abyss; I threw myself on one of them, as Collins's description of danger occured to me—

> "Or throws him on the shelving steep,
> Of some huge hanging rock to sleep."

The superstratum is of a much harder nature than the under which is continually mouldering away, leaving the surface rock overhanging to a great distance; this is the case at most of the great Falls in America, and Canada, so that the shute of water may be passed behind. The quantity of water here, would be insignificant, were it not that a man who has erected a small house, with refreshments for visitors, confines it by a dam, which he opens, and lets down water in sufficient quantity when he is paid. We went to the bottom and stood on what is called "Rip Van Winkle's Stone," whilst the dam was opened; we afterwards went behind the water,—the effects of the cold air rushing against the face and breast is curious, and is the same in a less degree, as that produced at the Falls of Niagara.

"The guide fired a gun repeatedly; the reverberation was grand. Cooper, in his novels has occasionally described it; the sound was sent back from the highest part of the mountains, about 16 miles off. The gun was four feet three in the barrel, smooth, but with a rifle sight; the bore 36 balls to the pound; cost 16 dollars. He says, "he is sure of a Buck at a hundred yards:" it puts me at once in mind of the "long Carabine," in Cooper's novel.

The whole of this is original forest, not worth clearing; indeed it is a wonder how the trees find root in it; many of the largest are seen in all the forests, either lying down in various states of decomposition, or standing dead; scorched with fire at the foot, or blasted with lightning at the top. There is a great variety of trees here, and some magnificent flowering shrubs. Eagles are seen floating above, and wolves, bears, and deer, are in the neighbouring forest, the latter frequented the two lakes, but are getting shy as visitors become more abundant. In the lakes are cat-fish, but no eels, above the fall. I copied the English names from the guide's book, and to my surprise, there were only nine in the twelve month-

"On the side of the two small lakes, the trees are dead, or dying; some had fallen, others had been cut down, leaving the ground in a state very similar to our timber mosses in Scotland, and Ireland, when the bog is removed; and as more trees fall, the water seems to encroach, and the bog earth to cover the decayed trees, till in process of time it becomes peat moss. That Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England, now so destitute of trees, were once covered like this country, cannot be doubted; but there is in this country, in some degree, the *appearance of newness*—I mean that the country does not appear old enough in its formation of superstratum, to exhibit such confirmed mosses as the Old World. The strong anticeptic quality of moss-water does not exist, though the colour is nearly the same. I well remember a few miles from Killin, in Perthshire, in Scotland, the commencement of a moss in a similar manner. When at Dunkeld, the head forester of the Duke of Athol mentioned to me a tradition that the Romans had burned the forests when they could advance no further; the appearance of fire is certainly not unfrequent in the trees dug out of the bogs,"

The number of visitants to mountain house mentioned in the preceeding narative, will convey you some idea of the extent to which travelling is carried in the United States: their steamers are immensely large, from six to seven hundred tons burthen, and the style of their fittings is elegant in the extreme; with every accommodation and luxury on board. These moving palaces carry from one hundred, to three hundred passengers daily throughout the season, and are propelled at from ten to twelve miles an hour.

After leaving Catskill, and passing the village of Athens, you next arrive at the pretty little thriving town of Hudson; situated on the western bank of the river. This town contains many excellent stores, and taverns, and other good buildings. From here to Albany, which is about thirty miles, there is little to interest the traveller; the country for the most part consisting of flat forest and mountain scenery interspersed with many good farms in the possession of old dutch settlers.

Albany, is a large old, well-situated, and well-built town; and is, I think, an improving town. It is the seat of Government of the State

of New York; which will always render it a place of importance, and the trade of the Erie, and eastern canals, cannot fail of insuring it a permanent prosperity. It is worthy of remark, that in one season, from the 20th of April, to the 1st of September, the immense number of 6000 canal boats, entered inwards, and as many proceeded out.

The town stands upon an acclivity, at the highest elevation of which, and in the centre of the head of the town, stands the Capital, where meet the Assembly, the Senate, the Supreme Council, and the County Court; the building contains the State Library, which by the bye, is very inconsiderable. The population is about 20,000, among whom are many wealthy Merchants. The Hotels are of the first order, and in the summer season well filled with company, who are passing on their way to, & from the Canadas; or going on pleasure parties—"*I guess*" to the Saratoga springs, sixteen miles above Albany, in a north-west direction, or about nine miles to the north of the Erie Canal on the route to Upper Canada. These springs from their powerful saline qualities, were formerly frequented by deer and other animals, for the "*licks*," but has now

become a place of fashionable resort for "Brother Jonathan & Uncle Sam." These waters are all of them moderately chalybeate, and are much esteemed; a "*pretty considerable*" quantity of one of them, dignified by the name of "the Congress," being bottled and sent to all parts of the Union.

The congress Hall is an immense wooden building, their stories high, and 200 feet in the length of its front; with a gallery 20 feet wide from end to end, and having seventeen columns to support its roof; it is well sheltered from the rain and sun, and forms a very excellent lounge. The charge of living at these Hotels, (for there are several others) is about eight to ten Dollars per week. The greatest curiosity is Round Rock Spring, which rises from an orifice in the top of a conical Rock, five feet high.

The town of Balston eight miles hence is becoming a rival to Saratoga, having several springs rather more of the chalybeate, than saline propensities. Balston is the memorable battle ground, where General Burgoine in 1777 was forced to surrender: when 6000 British troops laid down their arms to the Americans.

Besides these, there is the Town of Troy, on the Hudson, at a short distance from Albany. And also Waterford, at the confluence of the Mohawk river, a neat little town, with a population amounting to about 1400. Near this place, is the Cahoes, or great falls of the Mohawk; the river here is about a quarter of a mile wide, and runs with an immense force in a deep channel, between perpendicular rocks of from 50 to 100 feet in height. The fall which is the whole breadth of the river, rushes with amazing impetuosity over a curved declivity, of 60, or 70 feet. At a short distance from hence, the Erie Canal is carried by an aqueduct of 748 feet, over the river,

Near Troy, is situated the celebrated village of *Shakers*, called Niskuyana; this is an extremely neat village, and the members are a very industrious people performing every office of handicraft for the supply of their own wants within themselves; they are also celebrated gardeners; their seeds are so high in repute, that you commonly see placarded in the shop "*Shaker's seeds sold here.*" The society has been in existence about 40 years, and consist of between 400 to 500 members: they hold their

goods in common, and those who join them render all their property to the common stock.

Sandy-hill, is a small town, where the Hudson is joined by a canal, which unites it with Lake Champlain, at another town called Whitehall; from hence you may proceed by water, to Ticonderogo, or, to the lovers of natural beauty, I would recommend the taking the stage from Sandy-hill, before-mentioned, to Caldwell, at the southern extremity of Lake George, where they may be conveyed by the Steamer direct to Ticonderogo, and thence down the delightful Lake Champlain to Burlington Bay; from whence they may be conveyed by coach to Boston City on the American coast; or to the British province of Lower Canada; but as it is the intention of my traveller to proceed to the upper province, we will return at once to head quarters.

Albany, from the constant ingress and egress of travellers, proceeding in all directions, is a scene of continued bustle. In addition to the steam and tow boats that are continually arriving and departing, there are Coaches running in all directions, so that the traveller has at all times,—or at least during the summer sea-

son, an opportunity of consulting his inclination, or his purse, as to the course he may be inclined to pursue.

Many of the oldest inhabitants of Albany, are descendants of Dutch families, and in the town are some remains of Dutch buildings; here is also a large fur-cap manufactory, which employs a great number of females, at from six to eight dollars a week. Here, as in most of the large towns of the States, is a prevailing custom among the trades-people, and others resident in the town, of dining at the Tavern, from which custom the ladies are by no means exempt; the dinner hour is generally one o'clock, and is announced by the ringing of a bell, something like the custom in many of our small towns in England, on a market day; to assemble the farmers to the *market table*.—In an instant you will find them assembling from all directions, and with a *magical* quickness, that would remind you strongly of the wand of an *Elfa*, or a *Bologna*, the company are seated to dinner; the ladies generally grouping themselves at one end of the table: the operation of dissection immediately commences, and in the space of something like a "*York minute*," very

many of the chickens, and other delicacies, will have performed a *transit* to the plates of the surrounding assailants, while the "*Apple-sauce*" and "*long sauce*" will be making their *evolutions* and *revolutions* in every part of the table. The ceremony of dining is dispatched with that sort of celerity, so familiar to coach travellers in England, where twenty minutes is the time allowed for *devouring* that, for which the *modest* Landlord will, in some instances, *do you the favour to* put down the *moderate sum* of 6*s.* including one *Brandy-bottom*, when the well-known sound of the bugle, accompanied by the familiar words of *the coach is waiting gentlemen* breaks upon the ear of the panic stricken cormorant, just as he is about to take a clean plate for a slice from the delicate breast of a fine roasted Turkey. The Americans seldom take up much time at their meals; they eat quickly, and generally rise from the table as soon as the meal has concluded; seldom remaining to indulge in the delights of the circling glass after the removal of the cloth: this sometimes proves a source of disappointment, to a *Turtle-eating* Citizen of London, who may have crossed for the purpose of dining with "*brother Jonathan*"

and who *it will be no great stretch of the imagination to believe*, has made up his mind to take a *cool comfortable* two bottles of the *black-juice* of Oporto, with his transatlantic neighbour.

The charges at the taverns are very moderate, being for the most part a quarter of a dollar for each meal, which may very fairly account for the very many of the trades-people prefering to dine at them; by which they ensure a sumptuous dinner, and save all the trouble and expense of cooking at home. There is another thing worthy of observation, that like the *Companies Coach*, from Bristol to London, there is *no fees to servants*. On leaving your Hotel, you are not pestered with—please to remember the *chamber-maid*,—the *waiter Sir*,—*your honour forgot the boots*,—the *porter Sir, for putting your luggage on the Coach*,—and all this just as you are buttoned up, and got yourself comfortably seated for your departure. This I think speaks volumes in favour of American establishments, and would, if emulated in England, be of infinite advantage to the great body of Commercial Men, who are constantly moving in that country, as it would supersede the necessity of *penciling the several items in the*

corner of the bill, to be distributed amongst the domestics of the establishment, which to those *knights of the middle-bag* who are—"*out eleven months of the twelve*,"—would form a fund capable of supporting a moderate family at home.

In the American Taverns is one large room for the use of persons of all denominations, wishing to "*take a drink*," or to which you have free liberty of access, supposing you to possess no inclination of the before-mentioned kind; here you will find them pacing up and down, conversing on politics, and the various topics of the day, or engaged in business transactions, smoking cigars, and *spitting* in all directions, some you will find "*taking a stretch*" upon the benches, and not a few lolling back in their chair with their feet placed "*elegantly*" against the wall, or stuck up against the chimney-piece, or upon the hobs, till in some instances they burn their boots.

The dress of the American Citizens especially the Ladies, is generally gay, wanting that neatness which characterizes the Ladies of England; there is an assimilation in dress, and to a great extent in manners with the French Na-

tion, they are uniformly easy, and affable; embarrassment I believe is unknown to them. They are for the most part intelligent, and are much more conversant with our Authors, and our politics, than the majority of our own people, and are capable of holding up a corner in conversation on any subject. It is said by some travellers that they are continually taunting the English with their superior prowess, in the late war; this I cannot subscribe to, beyond the admission that they sometimes talk a little loud on the mention of the Shannon, and the Chesapeake. Not a few travellers assert their antipathy to the English; to this I answer, that if there is any dislike, it must be to the English Government, and not to the people: and I am not aware that the British Government, in any of their *former acts*, did anything to win the affections of the American people. The generallity of the Americans in this part of the Union, appear to be well satisfied with their Government, although it is not by any means the case in the southern states. The Americans are very communicative, ask many questions, and seem peculiarly interested in the affairs of the English; and I may add, in the

English themselves; and the Ladies are curious in the extreme, in examining the dresses of their eastern visitors; and will look at them with as much surprise, and *seeming* admiration, as I remember to have seen depicted on the faces of the two young ladies, (in the musical entertainment of Brother and Sister, performed twenty years ago, at Covent Garden Theatre), who had never *seen* a man, and could not for the life of them think what sort of a *curious* creature he could be. And who, when they saw him, were, as might have been expected, rivetted to the ground in adoration, and stood gazing with *ineffable transport*, like Venus, when she saw Adonis. A friend of mine informs me that, on one occasion, whilst he was staying at one of the Hotels in Utica; an American lady who had arrived there on hearing that there was an Englishman in the house, would positively not rest, but insisted upon seeing him; and ultimately sent her compliments, saying—a lady wished to speak with him: this of course was readily complied with, he was ushered into her presence, and it proved, as *no doubt you have already anticipated*, to be nothing more or less than absolute curiosity,—she had never seen

an Englishman, and like the fair sex in general, was determined to be gratified "*at any rate*;"—I should have premised that my friend is *no chicken*;—he adds that he found her "all that the heart wishes, or the eye looks for in woman"—she was a very pleasant, well informed personage; and he afterwards spent much time in her society.

We will now walk into the market, to ascertain the price of farming produce, and other articles.—Flour 6 dollars per barrel, 2 cwt. in barrel. Pork, 5 dollars per cwt. Beef, 5 dollars per cwt. Indian meal, 1½ dollar per cwt. Potatoes, 25 Cents per bushel. Fowls, 8 for a dollar. Pigs, 1 dollar each. A good Sow, 5 dollars. Cow, 15 dollars, Yoke of Steers, 40 dollars. Horses from 50 to 70 dollars. All these are cheaper in the country.

Having seen all that is worthy of observation in Albany and its surrounding neighbourhood, we will now proceed on the journey. The next town we come to, is Schenectada, sixteen miles from Albany, on the direct line, but nearly thirty by the junction of the Hudson and the Erie Canal; this is a very good town; it contains a seminary, called Union Col-

lege, and about 7000 inhabitants; provisions are cheaper here than in Albany. There is a railroad, from Albany to this town, on which Steam Coaches travel the distance in less than an hour and a quarter. I perceive I omitted to state, that the mode of travelling from Albany to Buffaloe, the route we are now on, is generally by tow boats the whole distance; the fare one cent per mile, the distance 360 miles. These tow boats are 11 feet wide, by 60 in length, in the fore part of the boat, is a cabin, 12 feet by 10, and a ladies' cabin 6 feet by 10. In the men's cabin, they make up 4 double, and 8 single beds. In the ladies' cabin they accommodate 10 persons with sleeping berths. The centre of the boat, is occupied with freight, the stern is at once the dining room, and serves also for a sleeping room for the captain and men, and occasior lly for passengers also. For these boats you must make your bargain with the owner, or the captain, as any arrangement made with the runners (cads) will not be binding, there are different lines of boats, one of the best lines is Savage and Co. These boats take seven, or eight days on the passage; provisions may be had on board, at about 18 cents per meal, but the cheapest plan will be to purchase

your own provisions, which you may do at any of the towns as you pass along.

The country through which we are now passing, is called the Mohawk flats: and is some of the finest land in the Union. The farmers in general, are Dutch settlers, careful industrious people, who are growing into riches every day. The scenery here, presents all the appearance of a fast improving country. The numerous scattered dwellings, with newly formed villages, mills, churches, bridges, and aqueducts, all present themselves in such rapid succession to the eye of the astonished traveller, that he is almost induced to believe himself under the influence of enchantment:—or like Mackbeth, in the dagger scene, is more than half disposed to imagine the whole to be the mere illusions of fancy. We pass Fort Plain, and proceed on to Utica, a distance of 64 miles from Schenectada, which a few years anterior was a perfect wilderness.

Utica, is a large, handsome, well-built town; with a population of 7,000; it contains several churches with spires; and other places of worship; the houses are large, chiefly frame buildings, but some of brick. This is a Yankey

Town in all its sublimity; they are all "guessers" and "calculators," they are in fact, all that genuine sample of American sprightliness, that Mathews in his "*trip to America*," so happily portrayed. They are great speculators, but never put in practice any thing, untill they are well satisfied in the prospect of the future success. There is one very remarkable *trait* in the American,—he is never discouraged by losses.—This I think well worthy the attention of some of our English—*would be*,—money getting men! Disappointed in one speculation he is instantly planing anew. The American appears to have taken this view of the matter,—if a man tumbles it is better that he should get up again, *shake his feathers*, and proceed on his journey. In fine, I think it is not easy to conceive the existence of a more easy, contented, and happy people than the Americans.

Near this town is the Tr nton Falls, which are beautifully romantic; and invite the attention of the curious tourist, who possesses leisure, and a relish for contemplating nature in all its lovely variety. On the left of Utica, are the towns of Anandago, Brutus, Auburn, and Geneva, through which by a circuitous route, (the

traveller who is desirous of seeing a country passing through the various stages of improvement from the wild forest scenery, to cultivated fields, with houses and villages, springing up in every direction), may proceed by coach to the town of Rochester, of which, I shall presently have occasion to speak. Passing along the canal from Utica, you have the little town of Rome on your right, situated on the banks of the Mohawk; and farther on is Salina, the famous salt works; this salt sells for 1*s*. 2*d*. per bushel, a great quantity of which finds a ready market in Canada. Here is also the Orneida lake, a small lake running in a continuation with the Mohawk, and uniting with the Oswego, which communicates with lake Ontario, at fort Oswego, also the Oswego canal, which forms a water communication between the Erie canal, and lake Ontario, passing very near the salt works, by which route, goods or passengers may readily be conveyed to Kingston, Sackets Harbour, and thence to any part of Lower Canada.

At Auburn is the State Prison, a large building covering five acres of ground, where prisoners are kept in solitary confinement; they are kept at work during the day, and although

in sight of each other, are not allowed to speak; and at night they are confined, each in a separate cell, seven feet by three and a half wide. None are allowed the *honour* of becoming residents within these walls for a less term, than three years and a day; many are for life.

I perceive I have omitted to mention one of these Penitentiaries, situated at Sing, Sing, which the traveller passes on his journey from New York to Albany, at a distance of thirty miles from the former place; a very particular account of which will be found in Capt. Basil Hall's travels, who visited the prison in 1827, prior to its completion.

In proceeding from hence to Geneva, you cross the beautiful lake of Cayugua, a sheet of water, forty miles long; (the passage is over a wooden bridge one mile and a quarter in length) and afterwards arrive at the Seneca Falls, on the lake of Seneca, thence through the little village of Waterloo, you presently arrive at the before-mentioned pretty little town of Geneva; which is delightfully situated in the midst of the Genessee country. The streets here are broad, and the houses possessing that simple—cottage-like appearance, so familiar to the eye

of an Englishman; intersected with many fine gardens, displaying their smiling fertility,—the numerous gay flowers, and a diversity of flowering shrubs, render it a most charming picture.

Canandaigua is a delightfully romantic situation, at a short distance from Geneva as you pass to Rochester, and twenty-nine miles distant from the latter; this town is seated upon a graceful slope terminated at the lower extremity, by a most enchanting lake of several miles in circumference, studded with neat cottages, and the back scenery heightened by an encompassment of rich forest.

The town is one broad street, of a mile in length, with two rows of poplars on each side. It contains above 2,000 inhabitants, and has a beautiful church at one end of the town, with other public buildings.

At a short distance from hence, is Bristol, at which place is a great natural curiosity, called the burning spring. This phenomenon is a carburetted hydrogen, that rises from the banks of a valley, through which, a rill of limpid water is constantly playing over a series of gentle falls, formed by an horizontal strata of lime stone. By holding a candle to the gas,

which escapes from a range of imperceptable apertures, extending many yards along the banks; you have a line of as brilliant lights as any that adorn the purlieus of the Mansion House, or Saint Pauls.

Returning to Utica, where I left my party of poor emigrants, and proceeding by the before-mentioned route of the Erie canal, you next come to Siracuse, a handsome thriving town, containing more than 3,000 inhabitants, with very many first rate stores, and elegant hotels, two fine large churches, and numerous other buildings. This town in 1820 consisted of a mill, and two houses, one of which was a tavern. They are now able to support a weekly newspaper.

The country here is flat and uninteresting. Proceeding along the Erie to Rochester, we have lake Ontario from 12 to 14 miles, on our right; and Port Glasgow lying in a bay which runs into the shore for a considerable distance, in a direction toward the canal. And Troupsvill near the mouth of the bay. Farther up is Pultneyvill, on the lake also.

We now come to Rochester, (through which the canal passes), a large commercial town on

the Genesee river, near some extensive falls: distant from Albany 260 miles. This surprising town, owes its rapid rise partly to the immense trafic by the Erie, to, and from Upper Canada, Ohio, and the western territories of the Union; and partly to its proximity to the Ontario, from which sloops can proceed up the Genesee, to within two miles and a half of the town, for the purpose of unlading, or taking in cargo, these are of incalculable advantage to the town; as by them, it will always insure a cheap water conveyance to Albany, or New York; or to any part of the British provinces; especially when we take into the account, that the falls which I have just mentioned enables them to drive a number of flour mills; and various other machinery, it cannot fail in becoming a town of very great importance. It is a remarkable fact, that in Rochester, there is not an individual over twenty-three years old, that is a native of the place; the first child born in the town was in 1810. This wonderful improving town, that a few years ago rose up out of the wilderness; and not long since possessed only one, or two solitary houses, is now in possession of upwards of sixteen thousand inhabitants. The canal is

carried over the Genesee, on a stone aqueduct, 800 feet in length, supported by 10 arches. The canal here is 270 feet above lake Ontario, and 64 feet below lake Erie; the river is about 400 feet wide, and supplies through canals from the high level, about 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute, the bold cliffs, together with the water falls, and the surrounding forest scenery, render the town of Rochester almost an enviable situation.

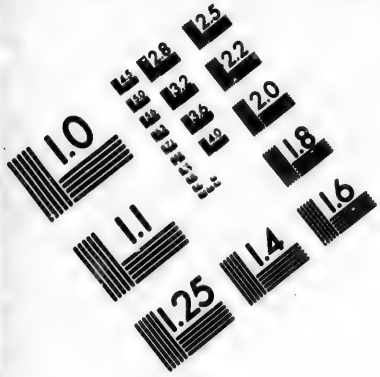
The country between Rochester and Lockport is not much settled, being a very wet aguish country. There are many advertisements for the sale of the land here, upon very easy terms; but I would not advise any of my countrymen to speculate, as in that case they might feel disposed to charge their unpleasantries to my account.

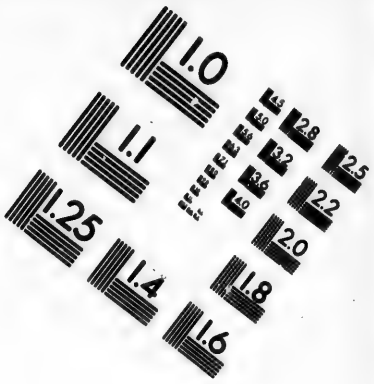
Lockport is a town of business, and from its local advantages, is likely to become a place of some importance. The number of locks on the Erie is 83, each of them 90 feet long, by 15 wide; some of them rising the height of 60 to 80 feet. To those who are going direct to Buffaloe, there is a route by land branching to the left from Rochester, through Batavia, and-

ther rising town, by which they may arrive quicker than by continuing on the canal to Lockport.

The Erie canal 360 miles in length, was commenced on the 4th July, 1817, and completed in the year of 1825, at an expense of 7,000,000 dollars, this sum was contributed exclusively by the State of New York. There are eighteen Aquiducts; and the width of the canal is 40 feet on the surface.

Those who purpose going to York, the Capital of Upper Canada, may proceed from hence to Young's Town, the distance is 21 miles, for which it will be necessary to hire a waggon to convey the luggage, also the women and children; the charge for which will be about three dollars, they will then cross the river to Niagara, from which place the steamer runs daily to York, passage one dollar. Also persons wishing to proceed to Goderich, Guelph, or any of the settlements on that line, will find water conveyance from Young's Town, or Niagara, to the head of Burlington Bay, from whence they may proceed by land through the village of Dundas, direct to any of the Canada Company's lands. Those who intend to locate





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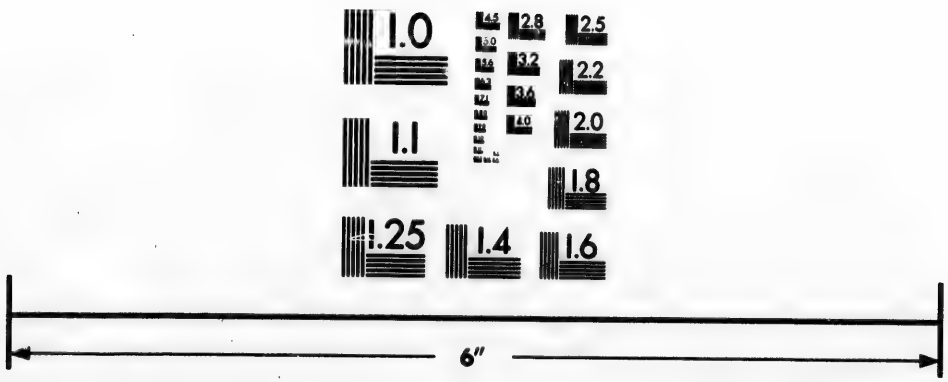

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themselves on Lake Simcoe, must go by York direct. Those who are proceeding to Port Talbot, Kettle Creek, or any of the settlements on the Erie Canal; will of course continue on to Black Rock, which is two miles on this side of Buffaloe, and at which, there is a ferry over to the Canadian side; charge 1*s* 1*d*.; or you may proceed direct by water, from Buffaloe to any part on the shore of Lake Erie.

Buffaloe was reduced to ashes by the British during the late struggle with the Americans, but is now re-built, and has become a very bustling town, and cannot fail of arriving at great importance; being situated at the lower extremity of Lake Erie, it is of course the great shipping port for the Western States, and also for the Western Districts of Upper Canada.

I will now lay before you the arrangements which the Canada Company have made for the purpose of promoting the interest and comfort of the emigrant; and facilitating his conveyance to the HURON TERRITORY.

Two good covered Stage Waggons, with Teams of good Horses each, are to be constantly kept travelling between Hamilton, at

the Head of Lake Ontario, and through Wilmot to Goderich in the Huron Territory, at the following moderate rates of conveyance:—

From Hamilton to the Wilmot line for each adult, one dollar and a half.

From the Wilmot line to Goderich the same charge

And for children in proportion.

The carriage of luggage from Hamilton to the Wilmot line, will be 1½ dollar per Cwt.

From the Wilmot line to Goderich the same charge.

And for intermediate distances at proportionate rates.

Each passenger to be allowed 56lbs. of luggage *free*.

On the arrival of steam boats with passengers at the head of Lake Ontario, twelve extra waggons will be kept in readiness at Hamilton, to afford the necessary facility of conveyance to the above-mentioned places upon the following terms :—

From Hamilton to the Wilmot line 2 dollars.

From the Wilmot line to Goderich 1¼ dollar.

But the carriage of luggage to be the same as by the regular Waggons.

And for the convenience of Emigrants who intend to settle in the Huron tract, in addition to the Taverns already established on the road between Hamilton and the Wilmot line, four Taverns and Stables have been erected at the following places viz.—

The Wilmot line.

The River Avon.

The River Thames, and at Ross; being places of convenient distances for persons travelling towards Goderich.

Store-houses have been erected at the above-mentioned points, to be well supplied with Pork, Flour, Tea, & Sugar, Salt, Nails, Hatchets, such Carpenters Tools as are likely to be required, Window-sashes, Glass, Putty, Cooking Utensils, Crockery Ware, &c. all which articles are to be supplied at prices far below what they would cost to settlers were they to be supplied in any other way.

The Commissioners have entered into these arrangements solely with the view of promoting the comfort of Emigrants during the journey, as the Company have no interest in, nor derive any benefit from these establishments, but sanction them expressly for the purpose of enabling the Emigrants to obtain readily the articles they may require, and of preventing any imposition upon them by exorbitant charges

The Company's Commissioners are also completing arrangements for the purpose of forwarding Settlers by Steam-boat conveyance from the Wilmot Canal, to Goderich, in the Huron Territory. Thus enabling Emigrants to proceed either by land or water, as they may find it most desirable.

These arrangements are of the highest importance to all persons, intending to settle on the Company's lands.

CHAPTER IV.

"Some natural tears they dropt, but wip'd them soon;
The World was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and providence their guide."

I will now suppose the emigrant safely arrived in the land of his adoption, encompassed by his little family, asking a thousand questions, not one of which he is able to solve. In this situation surrounded by interminable woods, and trackless forests, the first question that naturally presses on the mind, is, where, and in which direction shall I bend my steps?

Those who come out under the expectance of being launched at once into the *Elysian fields*, or rambling with the *Graces* through the *exquisite* mazes of the *Paphian bowers*, or basking like *Jupiter* in the sunshine of *voluptuousness*, or visiting the garden of the *Hesperides*, or bathing with *Orpheus* in the enchanting waters of *Hebrus*, will find themselves sadly

out of their latitude, None but the industrious will find their account in coming to this country: to such therefore I will endeavour, as much as possible, to confine myself.

Upper Canada, the present place of attraction is bounded on the east by the lower Province, on the south by Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie, on the west by Lake Huron, and on the north by Georgia Bay, the Chippawa hunting country, which is intersected by the French river, forming part of the boundary, with the Nipissing Lake; and the Ottawa, or Grand River, stretching in a north-easterly direction. This immense country, containing 16,816,800 acres, is divided into eleven districts, which are subdivided into counties, and the counties into townships, of which there are 273. The names of the districts are, beginning eastward, the Ottawa, the Eastern, the Bathurst, and the John's-town; these four districts lie between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. Next is the Midland district, extending from Kingston to the Ottawa in the north. Newcastle district, is parallel with the Midland district, stretching from Lake Ontario to the Nipissing Lake; the Home district, extending from York to Georgia Bay, and French river; the Gore district, which

lies at the head of Burlington Bay; the Niagara district lying between Lake Erie and Burlington Bay; the London district, which includes all the land on the shores of the Erie, from the boundary line of the Niagara district a little above Ouse, or Grand River, to Aldboro-bay, and the whole of the Huron territory, the western district lying between the head of Lake Erie, and Lake St. Clair, extending south-west from Aldboro to Fort Detroit, and north-east from thence to Big-Bear Creek.

This Province for the most part is a remarkable level country, possessing generally a good soil, and in very many tracts it is remarkably rich: but of course, as in all other countries, the soil is variable and in some instances very bad. It is therefore of the greatest importance that persons about to purchase land, should look well to the quality, as also to its local advantages; which may be known by the timber, as I will hereafter describe. There are some few chains of elevated land, called table land. One of these ridges commences at the Bay of Quinte, and runs westward through the township of Hamilton at a short distance from Lake Ontario, and passing in front of the

Rice Lake, then stretching in a direction about west and by north, passes in the rear of York, at a distance of 24 miles from that Capital; and bending round the head of Lake Ontario, it takes an easterly direction, uniting with the Burlington and Queenstone heights; and enters the United States a short distance above Niagara.

Another chain of these elevations rises about the boundary line between the two provinces, and running westward in the rear of Osnabruck and Williamsbury, passes through the township of Matilda, in which the river Petite Nations derives its source: thence traversing the townships of Kitley, Bustard, and Crosbie, is lost in level at a short distance farther up the country. There are several other ridges of this description traversing the country westward, which contain the source of numerous streams. These tables assume generally a more elevated form in the neighbourhood of the Balsam Lake, & the country between that and Lake Simcoe, which serves greatly to diversify the general monotony of the scene; and will, when the country arrives at a state of cultivation, contribute much to its picturesque appearance.

The country is well watered by rivers, and numerous tributary streams, rising and flowing in different directions all over the province.

The climate is tolerably healthy, although it must be admitted that we have fevers and ague, to some extent, but these will doubtless decrease as the country becomes more cleared, to counterbalance which, however, pulmonary diseases, so universal in England, are little known here; so that upon the whole I think that persons who are steady, and keep from *drinking*, have a chance of living quite as long in this country as in England.

The air of Canada is much more rarefied than that of England. The winters are colder, but the frost continuing steady, its rigour is not much felt, and the weather is seldom of a character to prevent working out, except in the rainy seasons, which generally precede and follow the frost; thus shewing the commencement and breaking up of the winter. The summers are hotter than in England, but rendered bearable, by the refreshing breezes that are generally wafted from the lakes. Upon the whole, the settler with regular temperate habits, has nothing to fear on the score of health.

The salubrity of the climate improves as you recede from the lakes and great rivers, and to counterbalance this; the settlements on the lakes possess the advantage in a cheaper carriage of their surplus produce to market.

The fevers, and the ague, are by no means fatal, provided care is taken in keeping the body well regulated; abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, keeping the feet dry, and avoiding as much as possible exposure to night air.

The Province is thickly covered with timber of almost every denomination, which characterize the different qualities of the soil. For instance,—lands of the very best quality have an abundance of maple, bass-wood, elm, cherry, and black walnut; hickory, and beach are found on second rate soils, and where the beach is abundant, the soil is invariably light; pine, oak, and chesnut, indicates a sandy soil. The cedar, & larch, prevails in sandy swamps, many of which, when cleared, are very rich, while others would not be worth clearing at a gift; hemlock predominates on heavy wet clay, the chopping of which would break the heart of the strongest settler.

Having run through the different qualities of the land as described by the variety of the trees; I will proceed to point out the several places which present peculiar advantages to the settler.

The eastern, Bathurst, and John's-town districts have the advantage of being contiguous to a good market for their surplus crops, and as a counterpoise, the low lands or bottoms contain extensive swamps, which in the rainy seasons are generally under water; and the more elevated situations are composed of a light gravelly soil, with much limestone and granite. Many of the bottoms in these districts, where drained, are extremely rich and fertile; composed of a rich yellow loam, which is almost inexhaustible, bearing crop after crop without the aid of manure.

The land on the borders of Lake Simcoe, is of the richest quality, lying on an elevation of 900 feet above the level of Lake Ontario. This is a healthy situation, being wholly exempt from ague, and posseses peculiar attractions to half-pay officers of the army and navy; who would certainly give a decided preference to a place where they might hope to meet so-

ciety: there being already very many of this description settled here. Tradespeople also to a limited extent would be likely to succeed here; as there is more ready money in circulation from the periodical income of the settlers.

York is also a good central point for tradespeople but is much subjected to agues, from the lowness of the situation; those however who are not subject to ague need be under little apprehension.

The borders of the Erie is likely to become a good tract for settlers, the difficulty of finding a market, being obviated by the navigation of the Welland Canal: by which they are enabled readily to transport all the stock and crop that they will ever be likely to raise, direct to Montreal, or Quebec; where it will be transhiped for the British market. Many of the emigrants that came out last year from the neighbourhood of Petworth, in Sussex, have located themselves on the western line.

The land here is tolerably good, especially about Kettle Creek, Catfish Creek, and Port Talbot, a port named after an influencial and worthy man, who possesses two townships here—Aldborough, and Dunwich. Colonel

Talbot has a good house, standing on an eminence and commanding a view of the lake, and its banks for an immense distance, with a very extensive and well cultivated farm; a good garden with a profusion of fruit of every description, flowers and flowering shrubs; and also very large orchards.

The Niagara district is a fertile country, and on the shores of the river tolerably well settled; the soil chiefly consists of a stratum of black, or yellow sandy loam, on which, when in a state of nature, is deposited a rich deep vegitable mould. This district is celebrated for its immense quantities of fruit, which is sent down the lake to the different markets in the lower districts; even as far as Montreal and Kingston in lower Canada; peaches and apricots are here raised in such abundance, that they are usually sold by the bushel. They also raise grapes; whether they will be enabled at any future day, to rival France and Spain in their vintages, I will not stop to enquire now. This district, from its contiguity and easy access to the United States, will always be a place of interest. Add to this the bold romantic scenery of the Queenston, and Bu

heights; with their majestic heads towering from three to four hundred feet above the level of the country beneath; and overlooking an extent as far as the power of vision can carry you. This aided by the magnificent grandeur of the falls; whose waters, rolling their impetuous torrents over the half projecting fragments of the broken rock, and traversing with wild confusion down the craggy channel of a sharp rapid; until they arrive at a precipice where converging into a comparatively narrow space, they are hurled with tremendous fury over a rock, in a sheet of more than two thousand feet in breadth, and tumble with a thunder that may be heard twelve miles distant, down a perpendicular height of 150 feet, into a gulph beneath; forcing up the spray in a misty volume to an immense height, which falls for a considerable distance like a shower of rain. The quantity of water discharged over these falls, (for there are two of them about the same in magnitude; the course of water being divided by a rock called Goat Island), is estimated at 18,524,000 cubic feet, or 119,510,000 gallons per minute.

This place of enchantment forms a scene

of the *sublime picturesque*, not to be surpassed on any other spot in the world.

The Gore district, lying at the head of Lake Ontario, is evidently well worthy the attention of the emigrant. The land is good, and the settlers will have the advantage of a ready market, in the flourishing little town of Hamilton, which from being situated at the head of Burlington Bay, cannot fail of becoming one of the first commercial points in the upper province. That the reader may form some idea of the increasing interest of this thriving little town, I will give the following extract from the *Hamilton free press*,

"It is impossible to view the progress our town is making, without an accompanying degree of admiration at its advancement in wealth and importance. The change as to appearance that has taken place in this town, within the last two years is, truly surprising. Had a traveller visited this place two years ago, he would have found scarcely a house of respectable appearance in the place; he would have found but one printing press: have had the mail once or twice a week, and never have heard of, or seen a steam boat near our port.

But now we see houses rising up every where—huge hotels—presses in abundance, literary and political—steam boats arriving thrice a week at our ports, and quite a place of business. The population in this time has more than doubled, and is still increasing rapidly, and our prospects for the future are, bright and cheering. Dundas, likewise has increased greatly, and is still increasing. Brantford and Paris, are thriving villages, and bid fare to become places of great consequence, in case the Grand River is improved. Indeed the province in general is fast populating; the forests are falling beneath the sturdy blow of the axeman, and our rivers and lakes begin to sparkle with the white winged ships, and smoking steamers.

The Canada Company own a great portion of this district; and nearly in the centre, is the township of Guelph; the Company's property. The township contains upwards of 40,000 acres, on which the Company have built the town of Guelph, on a river called the Speed, a remote branch of the Ouse. This rapidly rising town, which was planed in the wilderness by Mr. Galt, and founded on St. George's day, 1827, already contains nearly 200 houses,

and 700, or 800 inhabitants, with a good market-house in the centre, several churches, schools, stores, and taverns: one very neat hotel, with an assembly room; a large grist-mill and saw-mill, and two distilleries.

The land round Guelph, is for the most part sold, or selling at a great advance of price. Property has increased in this neighbourhood to an unprecedented extent, and continues in a rapid march of improvement; which is an incontrovertible proof, that the arrangements of the Canada Company, offer decided advantages for the welfare and future prospects of the settler.

At a distance of eighteen miles from Guelph, is the town of Galt, in the township of Dumfries: this town although founded some years before the formation of the Canada Company, and eligibly situated; is evidently of minor consideration, in comparison with Guelph; and will in all probability continue, at least for a very long period—to play *second fiddle* to the former town; although from the respectability of many of its settlers, and the well-known liberality of the Honourable Mr. Dixon, its founder;

it cannot fail of becoming a place of great attraction to the middle order of emigrants.

The township of Dumfries is in form of a parallelogram, lying along the side of the Dundas street; with a branch of the Ouse cutting directly across its centre: with the township of Waterloo on the north, Blenheim on the west, and Beverly on the east; the soil is good, and the local advantages great.

"This settlement of Mr. Dixon, is one of much interest, being conducted by himself, on his own resources, in the same way as that of Colonel Talbot on the banks of Lake Erie. Mr. Dixon began operations in 1815—16, by the purchase from Government of this township, extending to 96,000 acres, and to which he gave the name of Dumfries. He selected a convenient spot with good water-power, to commence a town, and formed a connexion with an enterprising American, who speedily established very extensive mills. Mr. Dixon built a commodious residence for himself, in a romantic situation, overhanging the river, and communicating by a bridge. with the mills and town. His plan of dealing with settlers is extremely liberal, as he does not insist upon

any instalment being paid down; and even in some cases, advances the means of purchasing oxen, &c. In this way, the poorest emigrant if steady and industrious, must get forward.

"A regular account is opened with each individual, and partial payments, either in money or produce, accepted from time to time, by Mr. Dixon. The price of land is 4 dollars, or 20 shillings per acre. Farms have occasionally been abandoned by unsteady, or impatient individuals; but some progress in clearing has always been made, and, of course, the farm has, in so far, been rendered more valuable. A very considerable extent of land has been disposed of, upon both sides of the river, and hundreds of acres of fine wheat are to be seen contiguous to each other.

"An attempt had been made last spring to convey produce down the river to the Welland Canal, by which Mr. Shade, the owner of the mills informed me, a saving of two thirds would be effected upon the transports of flour. This voyage was performed by a son of Mr. Dixon, accompanied by Mr. Shade, and being a navigation of about 100 miles, attended with some hazards, as a first attempt; it created a good

deal of sensation at the time of my visit, and much satisfaction among the farmers by its success. Mr. Dixon has about 2,500 souls upon his estate, and draws a very handsome income from the interest of his sales. I visited the mills with Mr. Shade, who took much trouble in explaining to me the various machinery. The establishment comprises flour-mills, saw-mills, cooperage, &c. and appeared to me equally extensive and well arranged."*

The next part as worthy of attention, is the London district; and particularly the Huron Territory I would recommend, as possessing some of the finest land in America; and being from 150 to 400 feet above the level of Lake Huron, it cannot fail of being a very healthy situation, and the prevalence of the breezes over an immense sheet of water which never freezes, softens the rigour of the winters frost, and materially reduces the summer heat.

The Huron tract was surveyed in 1827, and now it contains nearly 2000 inhabitants; and the Company have made two good roads of upwards of 100 miles in extent, one from Goderich to Wilmot, connecting these settle-

* Ferguson on Canada, Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, &c. &c. p. 16, 17.

ments with Hamilton and Lake Erie, as also with York: and the other from Goderich to London, where it unites with the Talbot road, connecting the Huron tract with Port Talbot; and also with the well-cultivated settlements of Amherstburgh, and Detroit; from which place cattle and provisions may be obtained in abundance.

The present price of land in this tract, is from 8*s*. 9*d*. to 10*s*. currency; the land is laid out in lots of 80 acres with the frontage to the roads, which renders the situation of the settlers healthy, by exposing their allotments to the sun and air,—the same plan of laying out the allotments is adhered to in the Talbot street settlement, and on all the principal roads.

The Company to encourage settlement in the Huron tract, have determined to continue for this year, to allow to all *families* (*settlers*) in this district, purchasing 200 acres or more of the Company, the expences of conveyance at a stipulated rate from Quebec or Montreal to the head of Lake Ontario, allowing each family to consist of two Adults & three children, by deducting those expences from the second instalment of the purchase money of their farm.

The country is well watered, and possesses capabilities of driving grist-mills, saw-mills, and machinery of every description to a very great extent. Here is abundance of brick earth and potter's clay,—a vast quantity of bricks have already been made.

This tract is of a triangular form, containing 1,100,000 acres, & extending about sixty miles along the eastern shore of Lake Huron. The general surface of the country is level, and not unfrequently is discovered plots of rich natural meadow, affording a lively contrast to the stately trees, and wild romantic forest scenery; and on the Maitland, the character of the scenery is very much like England.

There are besides the rivers of Maitland, Thames, Au Sables, and their tributary streams,—numerous fresh-water springs in all parts of the territory; and salt springs are by no means rare. The forests are composed of the most valuable, and useful timber, and the sugar maple abounds.

The town of Goderich, is situated upon a delightful elevation of the shores of the lake, and at the confluence of the River Maitland, whose transparent waters flow with majestic

sublimity, and encompass its northern and eastern shores. The harbour is deep and well protected, where vessels of from two to three hundred tons can ride with safety: it is the only harbour on the Canadian shore of the Huron; and is likely at no very distant time, when the Michigan Territory on the opposite shore shall become settled, to be a place of the highest commercial interest; and especially when we take into the account, that vessels can take in their cargo at Goderich, and proceed direct by an inland navigation of twelve hundred miles, down the St. Clair, the Detroit, Lake Erie, the Welland, Lake Ontario, the Cataraqui, the Ridieu, the Ottawa, the St. Lawrence, and cross the Atlantic to any of the European Markets.

Goderich is evidently destined to become an extensive town; the market, which comprises eight acres, is an octagonal form, with the streets diverging from it. The number of inhabitants is already between seven and eight hundred, and if the tide of emigration continues to set as strong in this direction, it is probable that by the time this is published, its numbers may be nearly doubled. Several stores are established and others in preparation, as

also taverns; and mechanics in most branches have arrived, although by no means sufficient for the necessities of the settlement. Saw and grist-mills are in operation, and every thing is indicative of Goderich speedily becoming a town of considerable magnitude.

For the making of roads, and towards the improvement of water-communications, the building of churches, school-houses, bridges, wharfs, and other works, for the benefit and accommodation of the public, the Company have engaged to expend a sum of £48,000 in the Huron tract; all such works and improvements to be approved of, and sanctioned by, the local authorities.

Adelaide, is a township lately formed by Government, situated near the line of road from Dundas to Amherstburgh, about twelve miles distant from that line of road, and twenty from London; adjoining Carradoc: well watered by the river of Aux Sables.

This township containing 80,000 acres, which in the year 1831 was a perfect wilderness, without one solitary house or inhabitant, now possesses near 2000 individuals; with leading roads from their lots to the main road, and nu-

merous buildings. Very considerable clearings have already been made, and the settlers have many acres of good corn nearly ready for the sickle.

Many of the Sussex emigrants that came out in the Petworth party in 1832, located themselves here, and are going on very comfortably, considering the short lapse of time: one man in particular who purchased 100 acres of land of the government, succeeded in getting about 5 or 6 acres cleared, and a crop of wheat in the ground the first fall after his arrival, and many others progressed in a similar manner. Two dollars per acre is the usual price of the land; and I believe generally the first instalment of one fourth is taken at the expiration of the first three years, and the remainder by annual instalments with interest for the same.—This regulation applies to indigent emigrants, and in such case the quantity of land allotted to an individual family is 50 acres.

London is situated on the Thames, in the midst of a fertile country; with the advantage of good roads as before mentioned: and cannot fail in process of time in becoming a town of

much importance in a commercial point, from its central position in the district.

The western district lying at the lower extremity of Lake Huron; with the St. Clair river, lake St. Clair, and the Detroit river, bounding its northern and western shores, and Lake Erie to the southward, is pretty well settled on the Detroit, and to some extent, a wealthy country. The chief town is Amherstburgh, on the Detroit at a short distance from its confluence with Lake Erie. The situation is delightfully picturesque, in the midst of a fertile country. The original inhabitants of this place were French, and the manners of those of the present day savours much of the character of the more respectable sort of Canadians in the lower province. The town contains about 200 houses, and numerous good stores, with one church, a court-house and a gaol: and a population of 1,200. Here is a safe and convenient harbour; and during the war Amherstburgh was a military depot.

Fourteen miles from hence is Sandwich, another French town: this place was settled by the French about the same time as William Penn founded Philadelphia. Fort Detroit, the American town on the opposite bank of the

river, was also settled by the French at the same time.

Sandwich contains about 150 houses, with a large Roman Catholic church, and also a Presbyterian church, a court-house and a gaol. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, but the houses are many of them much delapidated; possessing all that cold, comfortless appearance, produced by an apathy, the general result of an indolence, begotten by luxury and ease.—Whether the good people of Sandwich, in Kent, have ever experienced reverses of this nature, I will leave to the sagacity of my readers; but certain it is, that I never entered the gloomy precincts of that town, after the gay and bustling liveliness of Margate and Ramsgate, without a depression upon the *animal spirits* of at least 50 per cent: and the miserable and empty state of the *taverns* here, remind me so forcibly of the larder at the Bell Inn, and *Posting House*, in that town (some ten years since), where the waiter with all the pompous gravity of a Barrister at court, would communicate the pleasing intelligence, that, there were—"*mutton chops to dress*"—that had it been on an embassy from the *Sub-*

line Porte, to the Emperor of *all the Russias*, —I had met with the simile, I am certain I could not have resisted the stoping to indulge in my peculiar feelings, on meeting with the semblance of an old and long frequented acquaintance.

The contrast formed by the before-mentioned little town of Detroit, is peculiarly striking; here there are two or three good taverns, a number of excellent stores, churches with spires, the Capitol and various other good buildings; altogether forming a lively and interesting appearance.

There are some very neat buildings after the French mode in the neighbourhood of the Detroit; and very many fine gardens and orchards with a profusion of good fruit. The soil is for the most part of a rich black loam, with a stratum of clay underneath, and is capable of raising abundance of produce of every description. Tobacco is grown here to a very great extent, and from the ready market that it meets with at Montreal, and the good return it makes to the planter, there is every prospect of its speedily becoming a staple article.

The Canada Company possess a block of land in the township of Sandwich; the soil is alluvial, of the first-rate quality, well calculated for the cultivation of hemp or tobacco.

Cultivated farms sell, near the Detroit, at from 10 dollars to 18 and 20 dollars per acre, including improvements, as a house, and other buildings. On the borders of the Thames, and at its confluence with lake St. Clair, are extensive meadows, many of which are covered with water. Several of the Settlers here have turned their attention to the raising of cattle, which they do to a very great extent; sheep in particular are found to thrive on these meadows, and are never subject to the rot; a fact somewhat surprising, when the wetness of the situation is considered. But it is equal matter of surprise that it is by no means unhealthy to the Settlers on these lands: these people are, for the most part, French, and speak in broken accents scarcely to be understood.

Having noticed the several situations which are best calculated for the location of Emigrants, I will proceed at once to Kingston, for the purpose of conducting those who may have disembarked at that port to their several places of destination, giving such information on the

route as will be of interest to the parties it may concern; and as I am decidedly in favour of the Upper Province, I will not tire my readers' patience with a long detailed account, in the shape of recommendation, to a country that I would not choose for myself.

In the first place it may be necessary to inform you, that passengers are entitled by law to remain on board the ship 48 hours after their arrival; and it is unlawful for the Captain to deprive his passengers of any of their usual accommodations for cooking or otherwise—this is of great importance to the poor Emigrant; as by it he may avoid the expense of living on shore at the taverns. Previous to disembarkation, should sickness overtake you, proceed immediately, or be removed, to the Emigrants' Hospital, in St. John's Suburbs, where you will be taken care of, and provided with every thing needful, until restored to health. Here is also a Dispensary, where medicine and medical advice may be obtained. The Dispensary is attached to the Quebec Charitable Emigrant Society: this Society will grant relief to all destitute Emigrants. There is a similar Institution for the relief of destitute Emigrants in Montreal.

As soon as you have cleared out of the vessel, or you may leave part of your family on board in charge of your property, whilst you go to the Emigrants' Office to make such enquiries as you may deem necessary. Mr. A. C. Buchanan is the chief Agent, who will give you every information as to the readiest means of obtaining employment, and where; or should your object be to obtain land in the Lower Province, he will furnish you gratuitously with a list of the Government land that is for sale. Before I proceed farther, I will give you a list of the Agents:—

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

Ottawa and Bathurst Districts } Mr. Mc. Naughton, at By-Town.

Newcastle District, Mr. Mc. Dowal, Peterboro.

Home District, } Mr. Ritchie, Township of Medonto.

Western Districts, } Mr. Mount, Caradoc and St. Clair.

And the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York.

At either of the above places, every information that the Emigrant may require will be given.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S AGENTS,

Are John Davidson, Esq. Quebec;

Messrs. Hart, Logan, & Co. Montreal;

James C. Buchanan, Esq. New York.

The Company's Commissioners are,—The Honourable William Allan, and Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq. York, Upper Canada.

Besides these Gentlemen, the Company have Managers at the offices of Guelph and Goderich; and Agents throughout the various parts of the Province, who are empowered to treat with Emigrants for the purchase of lands, in quantities of 100 acres or upwards; but should less than that quantity be wanted, there are, in almost every township, smaller lots for sale.

The Company's lands are a shade higher than others, but when it is considered that the vast sums expended by them in various buildings, in roads, and other improvements, are of very essential service to the settlers; I think it will readily be admitted, that the balance is in favor of purchasing from them. The well-known liberality of the Company on all occasions, and

the spirited manner in which they have prosecuted the whole of their undertakings, give them a title to the highest esteem of every class of society.—The 19th of August, 1826, (the day on which the Company was chartered,) will be regarded as the happiest Epoch in Canadian History, as a steppingstone to the wealth and prosperity of an extensive and fertile country, and, as a basis to the comfort and happiness of thousands of individuals: And millions of the progeny of the brave sons, and fair daughters of Hibernia will rise to venerate the period with as lively a reverence, as that memorable day, on which St. Patrick descending from the Scottish borders, and crossing the waters of Carrickfergus, landed on the sea-girt shores of the Emerald Isle. The event will be enrolled on the brightest pages of the history of the Colony: it will rise like the lofty cedars of Lebanon, and beam as the polar star on the benighted traveller,—as a ray of attraction to an afflicted people, who are sinking under the weight of accumulated miserable oppressions. And it will stand as an everlasting monument of shame and disgrace to the apathy and inefficiency of a British Government, in suffering a

Company to lead the way, in a plan that they, on their own part, ought to have prosecuted at least twenty years ago; and which, if it had been adopted and pursued with the same spirit of activity, observed by the Canada Company, would doubtless have averted all those evils, that now so closely encompass the mother country; perplexing to an unprecedented extent, the present administration.

But as, according to the old adage—it is never too late to mend, we will hope that the present Government will duly appreciate the errors of the former; and that they may learn to emulate the bright example that is set before them, by encouraging and *promoting* an emigration sufficiently extensive to relieve the present emergencies of the labouring and manufacturing classes at home.

Before we proceed on the route to the upper Province, I will submit to my readers the Government notice to Emigrants last year; a proof that they have in some measure discovered an inclination to follow the example of the Canada Company.

Quebec, 1st June, 1832.

Emigrants arriving at Quebec from the United Kingdom, and who are desirous of settling in Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or of obtaining employment, are informed that all necessary information for their guidance, may be obtained (*gratis*) on application at this office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, daily, sundays excepted.

The principal situations in Upper Canada, where arrangements are made for locating emigrants, are in the Bathurst, Newcastle, Home, and Western districts.

Indigent emigrants, on condition of actual settlement, may obtain a location on the following terms, viz.

Fifty acres of land will be allotted to each head of a family, upon condition of paying at the rate of 5s. currency per acre. The first payment to be made at the expiration of three years, and the whole to be paid by annual instalments of £3, 2s. 6d. each, with interest to commence from the expiration of three years.

The Government will incur the expence of building a small log-house, for the temporary accommodation of settlers on the respective

locations, and will afford some assistance towards opening roads to the lands proposed to be settled; but will make no advances in provisions, or utensils, and the settlers must depend entirely upon their own resources, for bringing their lands into cultivation.

Settlers with means will have opportunities of purchasing Crown lands in several parts of the province at the public sales; due notice of which may be obtained, on application at the Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, York, or at any of the Government Agents.

A. C. BUCHANAN, *Chief Agent.*

Quebec, the Capital of Lower Canada, is not unaptly called the Gibraltar of Canada, from the strength of its Citadel, the height on which it is seated; commanding the St. Lawrence beneath, and the surrounding country; together with the walls and bastions, and the numerous outworks defending the approaches by the main roads, presenting at once a most formidable and impregnable appearance.

Quebec, is divided into upper and lower towns, the latter of which is crowded with

warehouses and every description of buildings to an excess.

The streets are narrow and irregular, and in respect to dirt, they by no means fall short of any of the *Winds* in the old town of Edinbro; or *Mallow lane* in Cork. As you ascend towards the upper town, the streets and houses assume a more portly aspect; the houses are built of a grey stone, with tin roofs, and very many of the window shutters are also faced with tin. The Governor-General's House called the Chateau de St. Louis, stands upon the edge of a rock next the river at an elevation of 350 feet, on which is also the Citadel and a monument to the memory of General Wolfe.

The motley groups, which present themselves in every street, with the mixture of manners and language, would set the skill of Cruckshanks at defiance in a description. The market is held daily, and is crowded to excess with every sect and denomination, from the Indian and his *Squaw*, to the Officer of the garrison and his lady; with gentlemen of the long robe, carters, peasantry, and their wives, and not a few "*squires*", and a profu-

sion of Hibernian porters, and knights of the hod,—all huddled together in delightful confusion, present such a charming picture, that none but the dull and senseless, could gaze on, and not admire.—

The public edifices, besides those already mentioned, are Bishop's Palace, where the Provincial Parliament now meet, the Catholic Cathedral, the Protestant Cathedral, the Quebec Bank, the Seminary of Quebec, an extensive Collegiate Building, the Ursuline Convent, containing the Church of St. Ursuline, the Scots Church, the Monastry of the Jesuits now converted into a Barrrack, an Armory with a stand of arms for 20,000 men, the Custom House, the Exchange, and the Quebec Library, which contains a valuable collection of literature. Here is also a superb esplanade, where the troops are reviewed; and in the front of the Chateau de St. Louis, is the Place d' Arms, or Grand Parade, which forms a delightful promenade for visitors, and the resident gentry of the town. The population of this City is about 30,000, nearly two-thirds of which are French Canadians, the remaining part is made up of a mixture of Irish, Scots, English, Americans, and Indians.

There are very many townships, between Quebec and Montreal, where emigrants may purchase land; but as it is my business to direct them to Upper Canada, and as they may obtain every information relative to those lands, from Mr. Buchanan of Quebec, it is not necessary to go into the particulars of them here.

Emigrants wishing to advise their relatives and friends of their safe arrival, before they leave Quebec, may do so by taking their letters to the keeper of the Merchants' Exchange, and paying one penny for each letter: by this method they will be perfectly safe, and the inland postage will be saved.

Many plans will be offered to your consideration on the route from Quebec, but do not heed them, go entirely by the advice laid down by the Agent, unless you are well satisfied of of their purity.

From Quebec you will proceed direct by steamer to Montreal, 180 miles, for 1¼ dollar. On this route you will pass several interesting villages, situated on the margin of the river, the first of which is called Point aux Trembles, this little town contains about 500 French Canadian

inhabitants, a collegiate church, and a convent of nuns, distant 21 miles from Quebec.

Trois Rivires, on the north bank of the river St. Lawrence, and at the confluence of the St. Maurice, 90 miles distant from Quebec, is a town of considerable importance, it contains a Catholic and a Protestant Church, the court-house of the district, a gaol, and a small barrack, with a population of 3000 souls. The town is very pleasantly situated, and is said to be one of the oldest in Canada. Here is also a convent of the Ursulins. Seven miles from hence, are the extensive forges of St. Maurice, on the eastern bank of the St. Maurice river.

At the head of lake St. Pierre, and about 45 miles distant from Three Rivers, is the town of Bertnier, lying at a short distance from the northern border of the St. Lawrence; containing about 900 inhabitants, with several good stores and taverns, and a very handsome church. This town is on the direct mail road from Quebec to Montreal, and several coaches pass regularly through it.

On the opposite shore, and at the head of the lake, and also at the confluence of the River Richlieu, is the town of Fort William

Henry; this town contains about 1,500 inhabitants, with well built Catholic and Protestant churches, and a small garrison and hospital,

Leaving this town, and passing through a delightfully diversified country, with luxuriant islands, and their richly cultivated slopes rising on every side; you presently arrive at the finest and most flourishing town of Lower Canada.

The City of Montreal is most imposingly situated on a gentle elevation, rising from the St. Lawrence, which flows beneath, and distanced in the rear by a lofty mountain, whose trees are seen towering their majestic heads, and bending their luxuriant foilage, over the numerous towers and spires of the city. Thus is the tourist enchanted with the first glance of the town in sailing up the St. Lawrence; and he is instinctively led to imagine himself approaching a town little short in grandeur, of the the fascinating and voluptuous scenes of Venice; or the stately magnificence of ancient Greece—but, alas!—how are the illusions of fancy's imageries continually misleading us!—I remember being much charmed with the following passage in Blair's Grave, —" what would offend the eye in a good picture, the painter casts discreetly

into shades." Had the Citizens of Montreal taken this view of the subject, I have little doubt that they would, at least have rendered the principal approach to their town more favourable to the eye of the stranger. As the traveller advances more closely on the verge of the town, he is surprised at the utter want of taste (I had almost said decency) that presents itself. Instead of a stone Quay or Wharf, which one would imagine indispensable with a large commercial town: picture to yourself vessels of all denominations *bringing to*, and laying alongside a clayey bank to discharge or take in cargo. Picture to your imagination a superb steam boat, landing parties of elegantly dressed females on the muddy banks of a river, in the midst of merchandise of every description, and leaving them to trail through the filthy approaches in the front of a city containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants; including very many of the most wealthy men in the province.

On entering the town you are by no means led to form a more favourable opinion. The streets in the lower town, for narrowness and dirt, vie with the old town of Limerick,—St. Giles's, in London, or Field Lane are full 50

per cent. "*above proof*," and the sombre appearance of the houses, from the doors and window-shutters being composed of sheet-iron, render it a scene of such deep gloom, that none but the *gayest of the gay* would find supportable.

Passing to the new or upper town, the eye is agreeably relieved by the appearance of good streets, many of them crossing each other at right angles; something in appearance like the new town of Edinbro'—handsome houses, and an immense number of public buildings, together with many noble Charities.

The first of these, so truly honourable to the feelings, and which must immortalize the memory of the *Ladies of Montreal*, is the Montreal General Hospital. This Institution was founded by the Ladies of the city, under the title of the *Ladies' Benevolent Society*, and was devoted solely to the relief of indigent Emigrants; many of whom, invalided by the sea voyage, and in a state of utter destitution, must have perished on the shores of a foreign land, but for the timely aid and fostering hand of those charitable Ladies. In 1818, a fund to the amount of £1200 was raised, to promote the object of this charity; a soup-house was opened

in which the ladies personally superintended the distribution of alms, not only to the distressed Emigrants, but also to the poor of the city. A building was afterwards erected with a frontage of 76 feet, and surmounted by a handsome cupola. On the 30th of January, 1823, it was incorporated by Royal charter. It is now one of the principal ornaments to the city, and a lasting memorial of the charity of the *Ladies of Montreal.*

Mc. Gill College, is a noble institution, founded and established by Royal charter in 1821. The college is named after a British merchant, who bequeathed £10,000 for the endowment. This establishment supports a principal, and professors of divinity, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, mathematics, the learned languages, history, and civil law. The college is under the superintendance of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the other public functionaries of the provinces.

Here is also the seminary of St. Sulpice, established in 1637, occupying three sides of a square. At this seminary also is taught the several branches of learning, including philosophy and mathematics. Likewise French College,

founded in 1719, where are taught from 200 to 300 students. Several other seminaries have of late been established on an extensive scale; which do infinite credit to the march of improvement, and intellectual acquirements in the rising colonies.

The Montreal Library is on a grand scale, being well furnished with every department of literature. The Garrison Library, and an Advocates' Library, are worthy of notice. Five newspapers are published here, also several monthly publications, and the Canadian Quarterly Review. Here is likewise a Mechanics' Institution:—all these speak volumes in favour of Canadian Literature.

The Churches and Chapels are numerous, one of them, the Catholic Cathedral, which is a new building, would be an ornament to Athens, or to Rome; this splendid edifice is situated opposite the Place d' Arms. It has a frontage of 234 feet, by 255 in depth, the height of the walls is 112 feet, and the roof being of bright tin has a very fine effect when the sun's beams are resplendent upon it. This noble building has six quadrangular towers, with octangular buttresses supporting the right an-

gles of each of the towers, surmounted by conical pinnacles. Between the towers along the whole range of the roof, there is a promenade 25 feet wide. The eastern window, which is intended to be adorned with religious subjects in stained glass, is 70 feet in height, by 33 in breadth, and is separated by shafts into five compartments; this window, when complete, with the high altar at its base, will have a very transcendant effect, as seen from the grand western entrance, between the double row of stately columns, supporting the high vaulted roof, and the double tier of galleries on either side of the great nave,—also the screen of the choir,— the seven chapels, with the seven altars, and the seven spacious aisles leading to the chancel, with 500 pews on the base, and 740 in the galleries, and a seated congregation of 10,000 persons,—all these present, at one view, such a scene of magnificent and chaste sublimity, as cannot fail to strike with awful reverence the heart of the most hardened and profligate.

Here are several other Catholic Churches, as also Protestant; and Chapels of different sects, and one Scot's Kirk, remarkably well attended. Mass being performed every hour, the bells are constantly tolling,—and at a very

early hour the streets are thronged with persons of all ages, going to attend *first mass*—a matter of much importance with the Catholics.

The splendid cloisters that adorn the city, are objects of great interest. These convents contain seminaries for the education of young females, and are also extensive hospitals, for the invalid poor of both sexes, and orphan children. The most extensive of these establishments is La Congrègation of Notre Dame, or the Convent of the black nuns, and is conducted by the Lady Superior, and sixty nuns. This building has a frontage of 234, by a depth of 433 feet. The convent of the Grey Nuns, is conducted by twenty-four sisters: and is most extensively benevolent, embracing every description of destitution, from the helpless orphan to the aged, the lame, and the maniac —all claim relief from these sympathising and truly benevolent sisters,—and "have their claims allowed." The Hôtel Dieu in St. Paul's Street, an immense building, with a front of 324 feet, by 408 in depth, is another temple of charity, conducted by a Superior and thirty-six Nuns. These establishments are all endowed with landed property, and are also assisted with occasional grants from the provincial par-

liament; but these are scarcely sufficient for the wants of their convent, and to answer the numerous calls upon their charity.

Besides the buildings already mentioned, is the Court House, the Gaol, the Bank, numerous Hotels, one of which is a princely establishment, where the visitant may indulge in all the luxuries usual in Paris, or on any part of the European continent.

The Champ de Mars, is an elegant esplanade, planted round with Lombardy Poplars: this is a place of great resort for the fashionables during the summer season, for the sake of hearing the military band which plays usually during the evenings of the summer and autumn. Here also the troops of the garrison are reviewed.

Montreal from its great local advantages, being near the confluence of the Ottawa, and on a direct line of water communication with Kingston, York, and the whole of the upper province; and also the easy access to the northern states of the Union, cannot fail of rising high on the scale of commercial interest. During the summer may be seen vast numbers of scows, Durham boats, and batteaux, constantly arriving with produce from the upper province.

The batteaux are forty feet in length, and six in the breadth, tapered at the ends in form of a canoe, with a flat bottom, drawing about a foot and a half of water; and the velocity with which they shoot down the numerous rapids, (some of which are extremely dangerous) is truly surprising. These batteaux usually go in company to the number of eight or ten in a train, with as many rowers in each boat. And the delightful airs which are sung in unison, by little short of a hundred voices, and with which they keep tune with their oars, and the splashing of the water, which is heard at an immense distance, with the reverberation of the echo from the surrounding woodlands and mountains, renders an effect of the most exquisite enchantment. Moore's canadian boat-song is an extremely happy picture of this scene, and has long been adopted as one of their favorite airs. These batteaux will carry about six tons burthen; and the scows which are of an oblong rectangular form, are rudely constructed, merely for carrying down a cargo, and are then sold to be broken up: these machines will carry from 400 to 500 barrels over the rapids with the greatest apparent ease. Here are also immense

rafts of timber floated down to Quebec, to be shipped for Great Britain.

In the winter season the number of sleighs that are constantly coming into Montreal, and also Kingston, are beyond all possible conception; bringing in produce of every description from all parts of the country. And very many of the delicacies that furnish the tables in Montreal, are brought by the same mode of conveyance from an immense distance in the States. The population as I before stated, is about 30,000, and is a mixture of French Canadians, English, Irish, Scots, Americans, and Iroquois Indians.

I had forgotten to say, here is a Theatre very neatly fitted up, to hold about 600 or 700 persons, but no regular company of performers.

CHAPTER V.

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour, with an age of ease;
Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
And since 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly!
For him no wretches born to work and weep,
Explore the mine, or tempt the dangerous deep;
No surly porter stands in guilty state,
To spurn imploring famine from the gate;
But on he moves to meet his latter end,
Angels around befriending virtues friend;
Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
While resignation gently slopes the way;
And all his prospects bright'ning to the last,
His heav'n commences ere the world be past.

There is a happiness in these *voyageurs*, or boatmen, so peculiarly striking, that I cannot help renewing that part of the thread of my subject, as regards the effect that is likely to be produced on the thinking part of the community.

I am not aware of any thing earthly, so calculated to sooth afflictions—to compose distracted thoughts; and above all to soften down our sorrows for the absence of friends, from whom we are eternally separated, as the occasional charms of distant music; more especially when accompanied by the persuasive truth, that those strains are proceeding from a multitude of hearts at ease.

How often does the imagination turn to trace those streams of soft delight,—those fountains of bliss,—when in the stillness of a summer's evening, we have quitted the lowly cottage of the woods, to wander beneath the starry expanse of the ethereal canopy; and lighted by the soft rays of the pale moon, and gazing in ecstasy on the lovely picture, with adoration that was almost tears—while fond and impassioned thoughts, floated upon the finer susceptabilities of our nature, which vibrated at every touch, and kindled in the mind those fondest, dearest hopes—of fancy's birth!—of Earth! —of Heaven!—those dreams of unalloyed felicity, when the glad spirit should sip those ecstasies of happy days to come!—while from afar, the stillness was pervaded, by the breathing

sound of exquisite music; still more sublimed by the purity of the waters, on the bosom of which it glided--producing joys that appeared more than mortal! which seemed not to exist —yet, still was,—and for the wisest purpose given; to bring us to a sense, and an adoration of serenity,—the lovliest gift of the Creator! inducing contemplation, and by degrees (swift as the shafts of lightning from the high vaulted regions of the unbounded expanse,) to the love of natures works; warming the bosom with glowing rapture, and sublime enthusiasm; till we feel, in the fullest persuasion of our nature, the irresistable truths of the presence of a Deity! and taste the joy of the Supreme, who sees His creatures happy!

Montreal, this season, is unusually crowded. The number of visitors that are constantly arriving, and the great increase in the commercial department, arising out of the demand for British goods by the new settlers, renders it a continued scene of gaiety and bustling enterprise. The hotels are crowded, and the display of elegant company that daily presents itself in the rides round the delightfully picturesque scenery of the Royal Mountain, and along the

upland shores of the St. Lawrence, to the thriving little village of La Chine (which commands an excellent view of the Sault St. Louis, or boiling Rapids, and the little romantic Indian village on the opposite banks), very considerably exceeds anything that I remember on a former season. This scene, heightened by the beautiful expansion of the waters on the bosom of the adjacent Lake, through which the St. Lawrence flows, forms a picture of natural sublimity, in the description of which, it is not possible to do ample justice to the surpassing beauty of its fascinating charms.

Montreal derives its name from the Royal Mountain in its rear (Mount Royal, or Montri-ul, in the French pronunciation, and after a town in France of the same name.) The summit of the Mountain is 800 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, presenting in some places the appearance of a perpendicular rock, not dissimilar to those of Clifton, and Hot Wells, near Bristol. From the general appearance of this Mountain, and the surrounding country, and also from what we have been informed of the waters receding in some parts of Canada, there is little doubt but that in anterior times,

it formed a small Island, in the midst of an immense lake that covered the surrounding country, and also New England in the States, and the whole of the Mohawk Flats, and the beautiful Lake Champlain. At the foot of the Mountain, and in the richly cultivated intersection, between it and the town, are several elegant villas, the residences of the public functionaries, merchants, and others of the town. This delightful spot, in the summer season, is in appearance a perfect elysium; and the view, from the top of the mountain, of the city, with its numerous towers and spires, and the noble waters of the St. Lawrence, flowing in a majestic stream beneath, with the soft luxuriance of its highly cultivated banks, the numerous corn fields, and the rich pastures of the surrounding country, distanced by immense forests, form a panorama of the greatest interest.

Land is selling in the vicinity of Montreal at from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per acre, cleared and free from stumps; and as manure may be obtained from the city in abundance, I think a fair prospect presents itself for investment of capital; and, especially to those who are a little fastidious, and to whom the appearance of numerous

stumps in every direction would be a source of perpetual irritation.

The banks of the river from hence to Prescot are thickly studded with low-built houses, occupied by the Canadian farmers and peasantry, and numerous *Taverns*—these houses being for the most part white-washed, form a lively contrast to the surrounding scenery. There are several Rapids to ascend in proceeding to Prescot, which renders the journey very tedious. As the batteaux are of necessity drawn by horses, it consequently takes five, six, or seven days, and very frequently more, in passing from Montreal to Prescot, a distance of only 127 miles. In addition to the tedious time of proceeding up the River, you have the unpleasantry of stopping at the *Taverns* each night, which, to a person with a family, is excessively harrassing and unpleasant after a long voyage, and when every day is of the greatest consequence in proceeding to the place of your destination. The accomodations at these Taverns are, for the most part, exceedingly sorry, and it often occurs, that for the want of a sufficient number of beds, very many of the travellers are driven to the necessity of contenting themselves with a

"*shake down*"—(roll themselves in a buffaloe's skin, and pick out the softest plank.) And, although this is by no means uncommon to the American traveller, it is not at all consonant with the refined notions of an *exotic*, who has been newly transplanted from the eastern hemisphere, and who, it is quite natural to conceive, will require a little time to reconcile himself to the change of habits, as well as atmosphere, and who, on all former occasions of a country excursion, it must be remembered, has been uniformly treated with what is emphatically termed the *best bed-room*. To those, therefore, who are a little squeamish, and to whom expense is not an object, I would say, by all means go by coach to Prescot.

Persons directing their course to the townships on the Ottawa, will take their route by that river from Montreal. Those for the townships in Upper Canada, will proceed by the St. Lawrence to Prescot. Or otherwise take advantage of the Rideau Canal, which was opened on the 1st of July last. By this route they may proceed direct by steamer from Montreal, up the Ottawa River, to By-Town, opposite the township of Hull, where taking the Rideau

Canal, which branches to the left they will run directly down to Kingston. This is a longer route, but by avoiding the tediousness of the rapids, is performed in much less time; and I believe very little enhancement of expences.

From Montreal to Prescot, through La Chine, Lake St. Louis, Coteau du Lac, Lake St. Francis, Lancaster, and Cornwall, partly by steam, and partly by coach; the cost will be about eight dollars, and the distance performed in two days; sometimes, in little more than one day.

From Montreal to Prescot in the Batteax, one dollar, sometimes 1¼ dollar; to which add, provision, (say for six days,) and expences at the taverns at night, about 2½ dollars, making a total of 4 dollars.

From Prescot to Kingston by steam, distance 62 miles, fare 3 dollars in cabin, 1 dollar on deck. Or continuing on to Coburg, distance 161 miles, or Port Hope, 168 miles, 1¼ dollar.

From Prescot to York, distance 228 miles, fare 2 dollars on deck, or continuing to Dundas, distance 270 miles, 2½ dollars.

But these charges it must be remembered vary a little, as for instance, they som[illegible]

charge from Kingston to York, 2½ dollars, or from Kingston to Niagara, or Queenston, 2½ dollars. The long distances generally are less in proportion, therefore, by no means stop at any place short of your destination, unless you have actual business to transact. The cheapest way for an Emigrant and his family to proceed will be, by the Batteaux to Prescot, and thence by schooner, or steamer, direct to the nearest port to his location. This mode of travelling, or by the Durham boats, would take about 10 to 18 days. The Petworth party mostly proceeded in this way, and the cost was about 4½ dollars per individual; to which may be added, (say provisions for 14 days,) 2 dollars. making a total of about 6 to 7 dollars.

Along the banks of the St. Lawrence, are numerous pleasantly situated towns, which have hitherto been of some commercial importance; but the opening of the Rideau Canal, will greatly retard the progress of commerce on this part of the St. Lawrence.

Prescot is a very good town; the houses are for the most part built of stone. Here are many very excellent stores, and large warehouses, and wharfs for landing of goods. The

town contains a Roman Catholic Church, a Protestant Church, a Scot's Kirk, and a Methodist meeting house; with many other good buildings. This town standing on the direct line of communication by water from Kingston to Montreal, and also on the high road between the two towns, through which coaches are daily passing, cannot fail of being a place of considerable importance.

Prescot is situated in the township of Augusta, in the Johnstown district, with the advantage of a good soil in the surrounding country.

Brockville, is a very respectable and fast improving village, distant 12 miles from Prescot, on the road to Kingston, and 50 miles from that town; containing two churches, and many good building of stone; the residences of persons of property.

Opposite to Brockville, on the States side of the St. Lawrence, is the town of Ogdansburgh, a large place of some considerable importance, as regards its commerce.

Brockville is situated in the township of Elizabeth. The surrounding country is pretty well settled, and the soil is rich, and very produc-

The price of land varies from 2 dollars, to 4 and 5 dollars per acre; according to the quality, and the quantity cleared. These prices also apply to the whole of the Johnstown district, and also the eastern district, which we have passed; and the Ottawa, and Bathurst districts in the rear. But it must be remembered, that a very considerable quantity of the land in these districts is swampy: land which the Canadian Farmers admire, but which I would by no means recommend to new settlers.

By the opening of the Rideau Canal, the townships of Osgoode, Marlbro', Oxford, Montague, Wolford, Elmsley, Kitley, and Bastard, will be greatly enhanced in value; as having a direct water communication with Kingston. The thriving little town of Perth, in the township of Drummond, on a branch of the Rideau, is likely to become a place of the highest interest. This town was the first establishment fostered by Government, and was settled chiefly by Emigrants from Scotland, in the year 1815; many of whom are now in the comfortable possession of large farms, with respectable habitations, and have amassed good properties; shewing at once the result of perseverance, ac-

companied by industry and sobriety. These Settlers have now a ready market (with ease of access by the Rideau Canal), in the town of Kingston, for all the stock and crop that they may be enabled to raise.

Proceeding up the river from Brockville, you pass through the Lake of the 1,000 Isles; this Lake is about 25 to 30 miles in length, with an immense number of little Islands, of various dimensions, amounting to the incredible number of from 1,000 to 1,200, some of which are little more than specks rising above the water's surface, while others are several miles in circumferance. These Islands are, for the most part, sterile and uninhabited, except by a few *Squatters*, who employ themselves in making rafts, for the purpose of floating down the river.

The town of Kingston is situated a little above the Lake of the 1,000 Islands, on the western bank of the Cataraqui Creek; with Long Island opposite the confluence of the Creek, and Point Frederic on the opposite shore, on which is the Dock Yard and a Fort, and the Government Establishment for the officers of the Yard. And on the same promontory at a short distance, is Point Henry, where is planted the

Ordnance Department, with a Magazine, and stand of arms; also on a considerable eminence stands another Fort, called Fort Henry.

The town for the most part is well-built, and some of the houses approaching to something like elegance. Here are a vast number of very excellent stores of every description; three commodious Hotels, a noble Protestant Church, built of stone, and also a small one of the same denomination; likewise a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Presbyterian, and a Methodist Chapel, a spacious Court-house, surmounted by a handsome dome, and a Gaol under the same roof. The houses are mostly built of stone, and the foot paths of the streets are paved with flags. One thing I cannot omit to mention, which is, the slovenly delapidated appearance of many of the houses, so familiar to those who have travelled in Ireland, where in most of the towns and cities are to be seen, houses left in a half unfinished state, with very many unroofed, and half tumbling to the ground, for want of timely repairs; this I think entitles me to write off a considerable discount from the otherwise pleasing appearance of the town of Kingston.

The population of Kingston, is between three and four thousand, a great portion of which are

Irish, with many Scots, and Americans, and a light sprinkle of English. Here is a good market, which is well supplied with meat, vegetables, and fruit of almost every description. Game is not very plentiful in the market generally; the reason assigned is, the free liberty of shooting when you please, which in all probability makes the majority of persons careless about shooting at all. However the deficiency of game and venison in the market, is fully made up by the ease with which you may obtain it from the Indians; it is by no means uncommon to get the haunch of a good fat buck from one of these Indians, for half a gallon of whiskey, the value of which is one shilling.

The land in the vicinity of Kingston, is miserably poor, abounding with rock, and large masses of broken stone. The promontory on which the Government Establishments are situated, is part of the township of Pitsburgh, with a portion of good land, but for the most part very indifferent.

In the township of Kingston, some five or six miles back, the land is of pretty good quality, but much of it taken up, by large stones and rock.

The townships on the waters of the Bay of Quinté, *viz.*—Earnest Town, Fredericksburgh, Adolphus Town, Marysburgh, Hallowell, Sophiasburgh, Hilliar, and Ameliasburgh, possess generally good soil, with the exception of some swamps in Hilliar, and Ameliasburgh. These townships form a chain of Islands along one side of the beautiful Bay of Quinté, for a distance of fifty miles.

The scenery of this Bay is delightfully picturesque, with the graceful slopes of rich meadows, terminating at the waters edge, and good farm houses presenting themselves at short distances from each other, and broken into sections by the rich foliage of the remaining forests. A sail down this bay reminds me strongly of the fertile banks of the Shannon, or the more sublime and enchanting scenery on the borders of the waters of Ayre, —the recollection of which, induces a train of reveries that I turn, with transport of ineffable delight, to ponder those scenes that are "departed never to return!"—when I have wandered alone on the banks of the crystal streams of the waters of Ayre, and have gazed on the humble cottage of Burns, and thought on the beautiful simplicity of his mountain daisy, and applied the moral to humanity.—When the

imagination has fondly traced him in the various touches of pure nature,—the Cotter's Saturday Night, the Tw'a Dogs, the Brigs of Ayre, with the inimitable tale of Tam O'Shanter, and the pathetic lines to his Highland Mary; and lastly, when my thoughts have rambled in the grey twilight of a summer's evening, to the solitary walks of the church-yard of Dumfries; where I have paused on the tablet, that points out his cold bed to the eye of the passing stranger, and stood in deadly silence! when in the witching stillness of the night, all nature seemed to pause; to lead to contemplations of departed hours!—departed friends!—to trace the various scenes that have for ever fled! the numerous friends that have passed into eternity!—How often in fancy's vision, with spells little short of enchantment, have I loitered on that spot of endearment, where sleeps in peace, the remains of the once famed *Robert Burns;* whose ashes mingle with the dust of many of my earliest ancestry! when perchance a whisper stole upon the mind, (soft as the gentle zephyrs when warmed by the genial influence of a summer's sun,) this lot must soon be thine!—life, like the orb on which it exists, when seeming to stand still, rolls rapidly and silently on; and in the

midst of planning schemes anew—the *glass has run*! 'Tis wisdom then, to subdue our fondness for the world! to seek in solitude the noble energies of the soul, and hold communion with divine inspiration, to enable us to turn to future scenes!—to instruct us in the omnipotence of of time, and warn us to prepare for worlds that lie beyond the grave!—But my readers will say, I am rambling on the banks of the waters of Ayre, and musing like Hamlet over the graves of those that were "once wont to set the table in a roar," —when I ought to be prosecuting my journey on the shore of Lake Ontario.

The settlement on the Bay of Quinté, is the oldest in the upper province; it was commenced at the termination of the revolutionary war, and is now "*pretty considerably*" cleared, and the settlers are of the most respectable character. The village of Bath, is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the Bay; at a distance of eighteen miles from the town of Kingston.

In the township of Loughborough, to the rear of Pitsburgh, the soil is of middling quality; and Portland, in the rear of Kingston, is by no means to be coveted, abounding in swamps and

small Lakes: some of which are also to be found in Loughborough.

Camden, the next westerly township in the rear to Kingston, possesses a tolerably good soil. And also Richmond, with the exception of the concessions in the rear, which are bad. The Napanee River, which flows from a small lake in the township of Loughborough, waters the townships of Portland, Camden, and Richmond; and empties itself in the Bay of Quinté, about ten miles above the village of Bath.

Thurlow, possesses a tolerably good soil, and is advantageously situated on the bay of Quinté. Sydney is also a good soil for the most part, and is situated on the same bay.

Hungerford, and Tyendinaga, possess generally a bad soil. Bedford, Hinchinbrook, and Sheffield, are by no means soils of good quality. And in the townships still farther in rear, the land is worse; with the exception of some good soil in the townships of Rowden and Maddox.

Pursuing the route in a westerly direction, and crossing the River Trent, at the head of the Bay of Quinté, you enter the Newcastle district, by a road which joins Dundas Street; by

which route, you pass the villages of Cramahe, Keeler's Creek, and Groves, and arrive at the flourishing little town of Cobourgh; pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and in the township of Hamilton. This fast increasing town, which in 1812, possessed but one solitary house, has now a population of nearly 500, with 60 or 70 houses; an Episcopal Church, a Methodist Chapel, two good hotels, several excellent stores and distilleries, and an extensive grist mill—distant from Kingston 99 miles.

Seven miles westerly from hence is Port Hope, a place of considerable importance to the townships on the Rice Lake. Between this Port and Cape Allured (a distance of 12 miles), is an extensive salmon fishery; farther westward, about 10 miles, is Raby Head, with a bay of the same name; also the village of Darlington, near the boundary line which divides this from the Home District.

Turning again the attention to Cobourg, which forms the central point of commerce for this district. I will quote part of the minutes of the information of the Deputy Provincial Surveyor, communicated to Mr. Galt six years since, and which I deem of the greatest interest to the Emigrant :—

"The adjoining townships are of a fertile soil. An excellent road leads from Cobourg, through the centre of the township of Hamilton, to the Rice Lake. A large sum (I believe 600*l.* currency), borrowed from the Bank of Upper Canada, on the responsibility of the Magistrate of the division, has been judiciously expended on this road in the course of the summer. It is expected that the amount of taxes on absentee lands, which is to be levied next year, will meet the expenditure. On both sides of the road the Canada Company hold lands, in general of a good soil; those nearest to Cobourg being the most eligible for immediate sale. It is now proposed to open a branch road from this to meet the Cavan road, near the head of the Rice Lake. The line selected will serve those lots belonging to the Company which lie in the 6th & 7th concessions of Hamilton, from the 20th lot westward. The soil of Hamilton is generally a sandy loam. On the western part of the township, it is clayey. Very extensive ridges border the Rice Lake, which, from being bare of timber, are called the Rice Lake Plains; the soil is a mixture of sand and clay, in various proportions, according to the elevation, on the high lands sand prevails, and *vice versa*; the whole is, in general, capable of cultivation, but from a

wa[illegible] of wood and water, it is said, would answer best for sheep-walks. In most parts the plough could be used at once. The large grants held by absentees, in Hamilton, have prevented the settlements extending beyond the 4th concession, excepting on the western boundary, and a few on the Rice Lake.

The following sale has come to my knowledge, viz.:—

Edward Ellis and Co., of London, by their Agents Forsyth and Richardson, of Montreal, to David Sydey. No 16, in 5 con., Hamilton, 200 acres at 15*s.* per acre; 25*l.* down, and the rest in 5 annual instalments with interest. The sale was made in the course of the summer; the lot is good, and on the Cobourg road.

The townships of Monaghan and Otanabee, are divided by the Otanabee river from the northern shores of the Rice lake. Otanabee, though it has an excellent soil in general (loam upon clay), has been but very partially settled This is mainly to be attributed to its distance from, and difficulty of access to, market; these objections are now removed; the roads on all sides being improved, and grist and saw mills built in the township (lot 13, on 6th concession), as also at Peterborough. From the Cobourg road a ferry is established across the Rice

lake, where a road runs from Banister's Landing, northerly untill it branches on the 18th lot between 10th and 11th concession; eastward, through a settlement to the mills, and thence to Asphodel; and northerly, with scattering settlements on the line to Peterboro'. There are numerous swamps in the township, and sandy plains skirt the Rice lake shore. The settlers in Otanabee are chiefly from the lowlands; the rest are highlanders, and a few English. The road through Otanabee to Peterborough is improving.

The town plot of Peterborough is in the north east angle of the township of Monaghan. It is laid out in half acres, the streets nearly at right angles with the river; Park lots of nine acres each, are reserved near the town. The patent fee on each, is 8*l*. provincial currency, and office fees and agency, will increase it 15*s*. or 20*s*. more.

The settlement commenced in 1815, at which time it formed the depôt of the emigration under the Hon. P. Robinson. The situation is most favourable, being on an elevated sandy plain, watered by a fine creek, which discharges into the river below the town. The country round is fertile, and there is great water power on the

town-plot, on which mills are now being built by the government. These mills are on an extensive scale, being calculated to pack 40 barrels of flour; and the saw mill to cut 3,000 feet of boards per diem.

A very substantial frame bridge has been thrown across the Otanabee river at this place. There are now upwards of twenty buildings in Peterborough, including one store, which does an extensive business, and another now being built. There is a medical practitioner, and two clergymen resident here (Episcopolian, and Roman Catholic), and a school, to which government allows a liberal aid.

The township of Smith is a peninsular, formed by the mud or shallow lakes, which divide it from Ennismore, and Harvey, and the Otanabee river, which separates it from Douro. The soil is a loam; in the north-east angle it is rocky. The settlement was commenced, about nine years ago, by a small body of Cumberland miners, who were located by government on either side of the Indian portage, from the Otanabee river to Mud Lake. This is about seven miles over, and the road is tolerably good. To these emigrants, on depositing a sum of money, I be-

lieve 10*l.* to each head of a family, a free passage was afforded; the money was returned when their settlement was completed.

These settlers are now independent farmers, although at first several had their own exertions alone to depend upon.

The principle of a deposit, in all cases where aid is given to emigrants, is well worthy consideration. It is a guarantee for their good intentions, a guard against a fickle disposition, and a reserved fund in time of need for the emigrant. Since the period spoken of, many emigrants from the north of Ireland, and more lately from the south, have settled in Smith. It is in general well settled to the 7th concession, and on Mud Lake to the 11th concession. Canada Company lands, within this range, are the most eligible for immediate sale. Several families under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson, have been located as far back as the 12th and 13th concessions. The lakes and other waters, bordering on Smith, abound with the maskanongé and bass, and Clear Lake, (between Douro and Smith), with salmon trout, to the weight of 30*lbs.* and 40*lbs.* The canal which has been spoken of between the bay of Quinté and lake

Simcoe, it is supposed will cross the peninsular near the base. Several of the miners informed me, that being in search of a salt spring, they had discovered on the 27th in 10th concession; Smith, C, C, a spring, which in smell and taste, resembles that of Gollsland.

The townships of Douro, Emily, and Ennismore, or the Gore of Emily, have for the most part been settled by the emigrants of 1825.

The soil of Douro is calcareous; there are large swamps scattered through the township; the best lands are *at a distance from the waters*, and particularly on the eastern boundary, and the most eligible lots for sale, are those approximating to Peterborough. Mr. Robinson's emigrants are located on the front third of the township; the rest has been located by militia-men chiefly, scarce one of whom has performed the settlement duties required. The lands will of course revert to the crown, and as the localities are daily improving, will no doubt be speedily settled. The settlers are exerting themselves in opening roads.

The township of Dummer, which lies to the east of Douro, resembles it in soil. The front is generally good, the rear rocky. There is no

settlement in this township as yet; the most eligible lots for immediate sale, are those on the front A large creek called the Squaw-kone-gaw, tak s its rise in a small lake within fifty or sixty rods of a bay of the large lake on the Otanabee river. They are seperated by a rocky ridge, at the highest not more than six or seven feet above the level of either lake, and as the rocks rise abruptly on either side, a ravine is formed, down which part of the waters of the Otanabee find a passage in the spring flood. Were it at any time to become an object (for the sake of mills, &c.), by throwing a dam across the Otanabee river, at 25th in the 4th concession of Douro, a certain supply of water might be at all times diverted down the Squaw-kone-gaw; and this again might be regulated by a sluice dam on the ravine which it is believed is on 30th lot in 6th concession, Dummer, C. C.

This very extraordinary connexion of waters, is met with in other parts of the province. I would instance the Salmon rivers and the Moira, which leave the same lake in Sheffield; and the Gananoqui, and Cataraqui creeks, which flows from the same lakes on the line of the Rideau canal.

The township of Ennismore, or Gore of Emily, is generally of an excellent soil, loam upon clay. A large proportion is taken up by the reserves and surveyor's land, the remainder by emigrants of 1825, chiefly from Kerry, and who are doing well. The nearest mills are at Peterborough.

Emily is settled through a few of the first concessions, by emigrants from the north of Ireland, thence to the rear by those of 1825. The roads are yet new, but improving; in the latest settlements but partially opened. The soil is generally good, sandy loam on the hills, on the flats and in the valleys, clayey loam; the township is for the most part level, and has numerous swamps; especially towards the rear, and on the line of Pigeon creek, which traverses the township. Beaver meadows are frequent in this, and are also met with in the other townships of this range: they are very serviceable to the new settler. There are two good saw-mill sites in this township; one reserved by Government on south half of 18th and 19th, in 8th concession; a second on 6th, in 10th concession. A small grist-mill is being built on 19th, in 4th concession. It is proba-

ble, however, that excepting for the home use of settlers, the produce will be generally taken to Peterborough, from the excellent mills there and other conveniences. To that place a road has been opened, and the Magistrates of Hamilton have lately granted 30*l.* to aid the inhabitants, it will soon be improved. By the line of Pigeon creek, the settlers in Emily may pass by water to Mud Lake, within seven or eight miles (by a good road) of Peterborough, and by this route many of Mr Robinson's Emigrants, and their provisions, were conveyed.

There is such an advantageous line of water communication in that direction, that the whole produce of the back country may be expected to pass by Peterborough; hence all lands in the situation relatively favourable may be considered the most valuable. Ops, is one of the finest townships in this part of the country; the soil is loam upon clay; it is in general, level: the north-east angle of the township has extensive swamps. The Scugog river, a very fine stream navigable for boats, traverses the township, by means of which settlers may proceed to Mud Lake, with only one portage of one quarter mile, at what is called the Nau-

boo-kaije-wenum rapid. At one place in the township the river is very rapid, and having a descent of from twelve to fourteen feet, would afford an excellent mill site. In a southern direction, by the Scugog Lake, from which the river issues, water communication may be had in spring and fall through the townships of Cartwright and Reach, within seventeen or eighteen miles of the Big Bay, in Whitley, on Lake Ontario. The township was actually surveyed in 1825, and thrown open for location on the principle of actual settlement. Many locations were made, but it is to be feared that from the want of roads and mills, the conditions of the settlement will, in very few instances, be performed. There has been much said against the system of demanding fees on grants of land in this province, which would have never found utterance had a portion been expended in opening roads, building mills, &c. Such improvements would ensure a more speedy and satisfactory settlement than any penal conditions annexed to grants of land.

A waggon road has been opened for about nine years from Port Hope, following the bounding line between Hope and Hamilton,

Cavan and Monaghan, to Emily and Smith. The line of road is broken by ridges and swamps, at which places much labour will be required to make it good. It is at all times passable.

Cavan was first settled in 1817, at this time scarce a lot remains unlocated (except reserves); the soil is generally good, sandy loam upon the west; on the east inclined to clay; in the front rather light. Those lots next Monaghan, are the most eligible for immediate sale. The township is well watered, and possesses numerous sites for saw-mills. There is already built, and at work, one grist and saw mill on E ½ 12 in 4th concession: one grist mill on 10th in 4th concession. There are 5 stores and 2 distilleries in the township. The mills are used for the home consumption only, the surplus wheat being sent to market at Port Hope. The majority of the inhabitants of Cavan, are from the north of Ireland, the remainder English, and from the south of Ireland. The first, it is believed, are Presbyterians, but attend the Episcopal service in the absence of a clergyman of their own.

The Episcopal Church stands on 12th in 10th con.; a missionary has been resident from the first settlement of the township. There are six

schools scattered through the township, with from twenty-five to forty scholars each. The clearings are large and in good order; frame barns are numerous, but the dwellings are yet of logs.

Monaghan was settled at the same time as Cavan, chiefly by English. The soil is loam upon clay. The township is generally well settled, with the exception of some large grants on the 13th con., and on the Rice Lake. It is well watered, but without mill sites, except at Peterborough. In this, as in all the adjoining townships, the timber for the most part remains uninjured; the roads are yet new, but the inhabitants are making exertions to improve them. There are two families in this township, whose exertions and success deserve mention. Both came out with limited means about eight years since.

The Rutherfords, from Jedburgh in Scotland, had in 1826, about 50 head of horned cattle, besides grain and meadow land.—Smithson, from Yorkshire, raise, upon the average, sixty acres of wheat every year."

John Smith, Jun.
Dep. Pro. Surveyor.

Cobourg, 14th Dec. 1827.

During the six years that have elapsed since this survey was made, the country through the whole of this district has made rapid strides in the march of improvement; and is daily increasing in the value of its lands, and the importance of its trade and commercial resources. The roads are greatly improved, and many new ones have been cut, from the various newly established settlements to the principal roads. The before-mentioned settlement of Peterborough, is in a thriving state, and the settlers are extremely happy; they are delighted with the prospect which presents itself for the future happiness, and prosperity of their families; and grateful to the authors of their removal, from situations of the most abject poverty and wretchedness, to a station of comparative ease and affluence.

How do I wish that the many thousands of my countrymen, who are at this moment, suffering under the cruelty of tyranical oppressors, or wasting their substance on fruitless experiments, could fully appreciate the changes that have taken place in these once wretched, but now, prosperous families.—No longer does the pallid—the care-furrowed cheek, and deep

sunken eye of despair, picture the miseries and anguish of the soul!—no longer is heard the cries of the famishing children, supplicating from their more than half exhausted parents, that morsel which they had not to give! but like the lark they rise with the early salutation of the morning, betake themselves to the field, and with a cheerfulness that they never knew before, pursue the avocations of the day; without a single foreboding of how they shall provide the morrow's fare, and,—

"At night returning; every labour sped,
They sit them down the monarchs of their shed."

The visit to this settlement by Captain Basil Hall, in July, 1827, will long be remembered by the settlers, as an act of courtesy on the part of the Captain, in condescending to inspect into their improvements; and the satisfaction that he expressed in the happy changes of their circumstances.—The noble Oak on the domain of Pat. Welsh, which arrested the attention and admiration of the Captain, is held in the highest veneration, and will continue to stand as a memorial of the pleasure of the Hibernian, in conferring an obligation on so distinguished and talented an individual.

Continuing on the line of the Dundas street, from the before-mentioned little town of Cobourg, and at a distance of sixty-seven miles from that place, you arrive at the Capital of Upper Canada.

York is well situated in the township of York, in the Gore district; and on the north side of a good harbour on Lake Ontario, in latitude 43o 33' N. and longitude 79o 20' west. The plot of ground allotted to it extends a mile and a half along the harbour, but is not yet all built upon. The streets are commodious, and well laid out, crossing at right angles. The houses are very many of them built of wood; but there are some good buildings of stone and brick. Most of the houses of late date are of stone. The town contains the Government House, the House of Assembly, where the provincial Parliament generally hold their sittings, the Provincial Bank, an Episcopal Church, a Scot's Kirk, and a Baptist Chapel, and two or three Meeting Houses of different sects. Here is also a Hall for the Law Society, a Court House, and a Gaol; likewise the Emigrant Asylum, and the new Parliament House. The entrance to the harbour is protected by a battery; and

a garrison is also stationed near the town, with barracks for the troops. The town contains numerous good stores and taverns; and being the place of residence for the Governor, and Officers of the army, and others, it is certain to increase rapidly on the score of improvement; and to those who bring with them a taste for refined society, York, presents advantages, superior to any other place in the Upper Province.

This town, the site of which in 1793, contained but one solitary *Indian wigwam*, has now a population of upwards of 4000 inhabitants. In 1794, it was fixed upon as the Capital of Upper Canada, and was commenced under the superintendance of the late General Simcoe, then Lieut. Governor. The harbour of York is circular, formed by a narrow neck of land, which stretches westward from the township of Scarborough, the extreme point of which is called Gibraltar Point; this peninsular terminating in a curve, forms a beautiful and commodious basin, capable of containing an immense number of vessels. This town is distant from Montreal 355miles.

In the rear of York is an excellent road, called Yonge-street, which leads in a direct line

to Gwilliamburg, thirty-two miles to the northward, and on the borders of Lake Simcoe; being five miles from Cook's Bay, on that lake. The land on either side of this road is of excellent quality, and possesses the advantage of a ready access to the market of York; where it may find a ready sale for the consumption of the town, or may be shipped at that port for the Lower Province.

Proceeding from York on the road for Dundas, which is distant forty-two miles, are several creeks and rivers, one of which, the river Credit, abounds with salmon and salmon-trout, which are caught and sent to every part of the country westward. These salmon, sell at 30*s.* to 35*s.* per barrel, of 200*lbs.* weight. This river is distant from York, eighteen miles, between which, and York, is the river Umber, at a distance of nine miles from that town.

A little to the eastward of York is another salmon fishery, between that town and Big Bay. These fish come up the rivers a considerable distance to spawn, and are then caught by spearing; nets not being allowed in the river, lest they should destroy the whole of the fish.

The township of Scarborough, Pickering, and

Whitby, are chiefly of a light sandy loam. They are "*pretty considerably*" settled with Americans. These townships lying on the shore of Lake Ontario, to the east of York, and on the direct line of communication from Port Hope, to the Capital, by Dundas-street, are likely to become thriving places.

The township of Ettibocoke, is for the most part, of a loose sandy soil. There are also cedar swamps, and was this township not situated on the Dundas-street line of road, the direct route by land from York to Dundas, Hamilton, and the whole of the western country, I should say decidedly, that they were better calculated for American settlers (of which there are very many already), than for Europeans; the Americans being more used to clearing such lands, and consequently better adapted to the task. There are however some very fertile spots, which being on the shores of the lake, and contiguous to the capital, are particularly eligible. The lands in the vicinity of York, are in a good state of cultivation, with many good gardens, and orchards; and at a short distance to the west of the town, is an extensive nursery, in a very thriving state.

Many Dutch families are settled in the townships of this district, and are doing well.

The townships in the rear of those already spoken of, possess a great quantity of very excellent land, which continues to improve as you recede to the borders of Lake Simcoe, which I have before described. Vaughan, in the rear of York; and also King in the rear of Vaughan, and Newmarket, have an abundance of good soil, and possess the very great advantage of roads intersecting the country, and communicating with Yonge-street.

The Gore of Toronto, Chinguicoucy, Caledon, Albion, and Tecumseth, all lying on the western boundary of this district, and joining on the Gore district, are all abounding in soils of the best discription.

Leaving this district for the before-mentioned line of Dundas-street, you pass through the township of Trafalgar, well situated on the shore of Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario, and in the Gore district. The soil of this township is a loamy clay; and it possesses the advantage of good mill streams. Next westward, is the township of Nelson, on the same bay; the soil here is a mixture of clay and sand. Here is also a mill stream.

Flamboro' East, is the next township, and is advantageously situated at the head of the bay. The soil of this township, is of the same quality as Nelson; and also Flamboro' West, on the front of which, stands the thriving and delightful little town of Dundas, situated in a valley, on the banks of a pearling stream, and in the midst of a beautifully romantic country. The inhabitants of this place are very many of them Scots, with a few English. Here are two taverns, both kept by Englishmen, one in particular, a Mr. Jones, from Birmingham, has a very excellent establishment, where the traveller will meet with every comfort capable of being obtained in a newly raised town, and served up with *a sauce* of that genuine hospitality, that is highly creditable to him as an Englishman.

This thriving little town is contiguous to Hamilton, which is spoken of in page 81; both of which, will unquestionably become places of the greatest importance, in their commercial relationship with the western country.

Three miles distant from hence; and on a beautiful serpentine road, through a romantic undulating, and partly mountainous country,

(on the road to Brantfort, which is on the Ouse, or grand river, and also leading to Talbot-street), stands the town of Ancaster; pleasantly situated on the edge of an eminence, overlooking the before-mentioned picturesque country, to a very considerable distance.

The town of Ancaster, is a thriving, and I may add, healthy place. The population is about 600 souls. This place is the property (with very few exceptions) of four brothers, of the name of Crooks; natives of Scotland. No traveller wanting information, as to the relative localities of the country, should pass the hospitable *log mansion* of Matthew Crooks, without calling to make the necessary enquiries; where they would never fail, to "have their claims allowed." Here are many good houses, also two distilleries, a brewhouse, and a large grist-mill; and a very neat Presbyterian Church.

The country round Ancaster, and Dundas, is well settled, and in a very thriving condition. Great quantities of wheat is raised in the neighbourhood, which sells readily for cash, at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel.

On the river Ouse, is a settlement of Indians, extending, six miles in breadth, along the shores

of the river. This settlement is called the land of the six nations. There is also another reserve for the six nations, at the north-western extremity of the Gore district.

The township of Waterloo, in the rear of Dumfries, is a fast improving place, and possesses good soil; with the advantage of the road from Hamilton, to Goderich, passing through it. Here is likewise another road, which intersects this township, commencing at the flourishing town of Guelph, and uniting with the Hamilton road in nearly the centre of the township; at a distance of about thirty miles from Hamilton.

Waterloo is chiefly settled by Dutch, and presents a striking feature of the capabilities of Upper Canada, in becoming one of the finest countries in the world. Many of the farms are laid out in the most regular order, with not a stump remaining. The crops thrive luxuriantly; and the orchards are teeming with abundance of the richest fruits. The buildings are of superior order, and the farms are well stocked; altogether presenting an appearance of the happy effects of industry and perseverance, blended with a practical knowledge of first rate

husbandry.—It is proverbial in Canada, and likewise in the United States, that the Dutch and the Scotch make the best farmers.

The township of Wilmot, is desirably situated, adjoining the western side of Waterloo; at the western extremity of the Gore district, and bordering the Huron tract; with the advantage of the before-mentioned road from Hamilton to Goderich, and the conjunction of the road from Guelph: these roads after forming an union, as I have before stated, in the township of Waterloo; runs in a direct line through Wilmot, and taking the northern side of the Huron territory, at a distance of about ten miles, from its northern boundary, continues directly on to Goderich.

In the township of Garrafraxa, lying at the north-eastern extremity of the district, lands may be purchased at two dollars per acre, and in some instances less; but the want of roads in that part of the district, render it by no means eligible.

The township of Erramosa, Nassagiweya, and Puslinch, all possess a good soil; but the want of roads is an extensive drawback to their value.

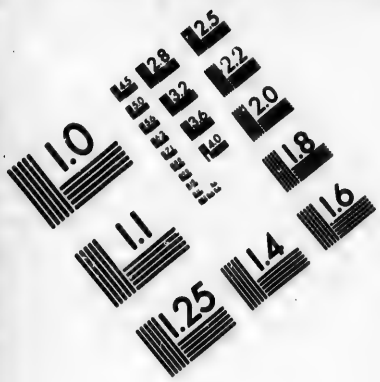
Equesing, and Erin, also in the rear of Trafalgar, are subject to the same disadvantage. Unless a man has some little capital, with a more than ordinary share of patience and perseverance, the chances are at least three to one, of his ever performing the settling duties. In which case, after a series of toil and hardship, the land reverts to its original owner.

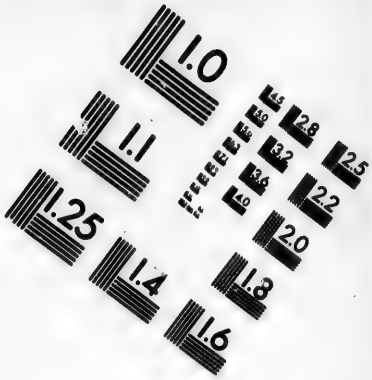
Beverly is considerably enhanced in value by the line of road from Hamilton to Wilmot, and Goderich. The soil is clay and sand, and capable of being worked to advantage.

Barton, and Saltfleet, possess a tolerably good soil of clay and sand, and have the advantage of roads and mills, and are situated fronting Burlington Bay. These advantages, combine to materially enhance their value.

Glandford, and Binbrook, are chiefly composed of a heavy cold clay; and want the advantages of both roads and mills.

Passing to the Home district, and on which I have already remarked; I deem it only necessary to say, that in the whole of that extensive district, containing upwards of thirty-six Townships, (besides the valuable territory in the possession of the Canada Company; called the





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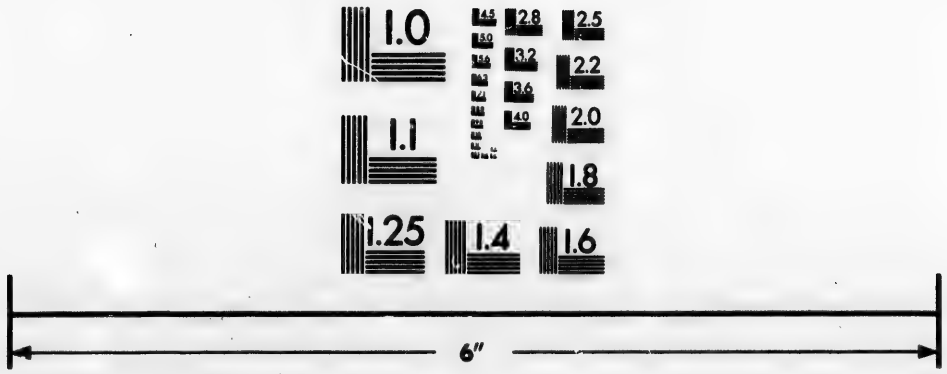

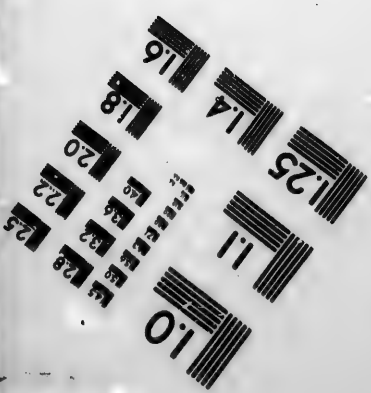

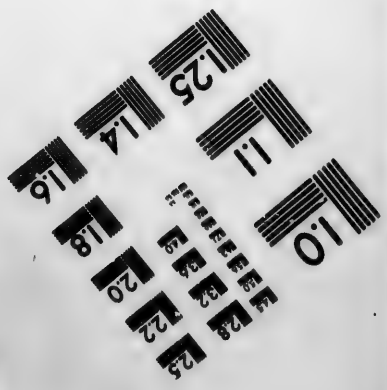

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Huron tract, and which I have already described), there is scarcely an acre of land but may be turned to the most valuable purposes of husbandry.

The townships containing the first rate soil are, Raleham, Walpole, Woodhouse, Walsingham, Burford, Zora, Nissouri, London, Westminster, Dorchester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Ekfield, and Carradoc.

This district is well watered throughout with innumerable streams, and well timbered; containing abundance of Sugar Maple, so valuable to the settler. Here is also numerous Beaver dams, which are highly serviceable.

Having now traversed the whole of the province, and pointed out, what I conceive to be the most eligible situations for the settler; it only remains to return to the banks of the Niagara, for the purpose of noticing the spot, which forms an interesting feature in Canadian history as the battle field, on which General Brock fell, while commanding the troops, which defended the frontiers against the incursions of General Mc. Clure.

At the confluence of the Niagara, with Lake Ontario, stands the bustling little town of Nia-

gara. This town is possessed of an excellent harbour, which is the constant scene of activity; and no inconsiderable share of gaity. Here are arriving sloops with merchandise, while others are taking their departure, freighted with the produce of the husbandmen; and bound to the various ports on the Ontario, and the St. Lawrence; also numerous steam-boats, passing up and down, with company to view the grandeur of the falls; and very many elegantly dressed females, some from the States "*I guess,*" with not a few "*from England I calculate,*" all make up a mixture of such mingled business like appearance, and facinating gaiety; together, with the sublime grandeur of the falls, as cannot fail (after the monotony of the woods), in having the most exhilarating and enchanting effects upon the animal spirits.

The town of Niagara was reduced to ashes by the Americans, under General Mc. Clure, during the war in 1813, at the time of the burning of Buffaloe on the States side, by the British. But has since been rebuilt, and is now in a flourishing condition, containing upwards of 1,000 inhabitants, with well built houses, and numerous streets; several excellent taverns,

and a market, which is held once a week, and very respectably attended by the neighbouring farmers. This town supports two newspapers, and in every respect, presents a prospect of becoming a flourishing town of business. The town is protected by a fort, called Fort George, which is well garrisoned by a strong detachment of military. On the American side of the harbour is Fort Niagara, and at a short distance is Youngstown, and farther up, on the American shore, is Lewistown.

Proceeding from Niagara on the Canadian side of the river, you arrive at the Queenstown heights, where was fought the battle in which Brock fell, and on the highest eminence stands a monument, (which is a 126 feet in height, and 21 in the base), to the memory of the gallant General, and his brave associates, who fell in that memorable battle.

At the foot of the heights, and at a distance of seven miles from the town of Niagara, is the village of Queenstown, delightfully situated on the banks of the noble river. This village contains a population of 500 souls, with several good stores and taverns; also a church, a court house, and large Government stores. Four

miles back of hence, on a small creek, is the village of St. David's, a neat and healthy little place.

Ten miles farther up this noble stream, is the village of Chippawa, situated at the head of the falls. This village contains about 200 inhabitants. Here is likewise a small fort, and a barrack.

On an eminence of 200 feet above the top of the falls, is a splendid Hotel, commanding an extensive view of the falls, and rapids, with the river above; and also the surrounding country on both sides of the river, to a considerable extent. This Hotel is a place of fashionable resort, and during the summer is crowded with company.

Here is likewise another establishment of the same elegant description. And on the States side are three very large Hotels, fitted up in the most superb style; and capable of accommodating an immense number of visitors.

Sixteen miles farther up the river, is Fort Erie, which I have already described, as being the place where the ferry crosses from Black rock on the States side; where it may be re-

membered I crossed with my travellers, who came by the way of New York.

On the various roads through Canada, there are numerous taverns, and houses of entertainment, so that the tourist, or the emigrant, need be under no apprehension as to the probability of sleeping in the woods, or dining (as old Lord Melville once recommended to the poor of Scotland), on the tops of the brambles. In the most sorry taverns, the traveller will be able to obtain a "*shake down*," or "*a bunk*." And although it must be admitted that the Canadian cooks, are not exactly what many of my readers may have met with at *Dolly's Chop House*, or the *London Tavern*; yet with a good appetite, the man who is not curious in his eating may "*get along*" pretty well, as there are few taverns but can supply you with a dish of "*lasses and lick*," and a "*pretty considerable*" portion of the much esteemed "*Jonny cake*," and "*punkin' pie*," the standard dishes in every *genuine* American establishment. Or should they be deficient in these *delicacies*, you are certain of being able to obtain a dish of "*mush and milk*." And the traveller must not be disappointed, if, instead of the dapper looking, half-

frivolous, and French *tonseur*-like appearance of the waiter, with a neatly turned leg, and nicely fitted silk stocking into the bargain, he is treated with a breakfast, served up in the true Canadian style, by the hands of a bare legged *bonny lassy!*—who, by the way, has all the disposition in the world to please, and will most probably, *unasked for*, bring you "*your bitters*" to your bed side in the morning, with as much devotion as Hebe, with the golden goblet of delicious nectar, waited at the footstool of Jupiter.—If during your repast your olfactory sense is regaled, by the delicious perfumes from a "*well seasoned* short pipe, with which the worthy host, or his wife,—nay *not unfrequently* his daughter,—may be "*taking a smoke*" you must, by no means, feel annoyed; but regard it as one of those happy circumstances which are incidental to men who travel for the sake of *seeing the world*, to enable them to form an opinion on the different grades of society, and the various touches of light and shade, which distinguish "*men and manners.*"

But as it is right to judge the man by the perfections, or imperfections, of the heart, and not by mere externals, the few *peculiars* that

I have here narrated, are but of little import, when contrasted with the genuine unfeigned hospitality, which abounds throughout the whole range of the settlements, in both the provinces. There is not a farm house, or cottage, in which there is not a seat for the passing stranger, and a cheerful welcome, that he cannot mistake, to the best which the house affords; with a mixture of pleasure and thankfulness beaming in every eye,— pleasure that he has accepted their hearty welcome—and gratitude that they are placed beyond the reach of want themselves, and are enabled to administer to, and alleviate, the wants of others.

How insuperable is the happiness of indulging in the divine propensities of charity, when compared with the glittering and tinsel show of delusive pleasures,—of costly banquets, and midnight revelry; where weakness stoops to folly,—and man vies with his fellow man, in ruining his estate, and impoverishing his family! while the wretched orphan, impelled by cold and hunger, or driven by the pelting storm, is refused a scanty portion of that, which is daily, and nightly, lavished upon those, who do not need it!

Long may it be, ere the boasted *English hospitality*, and *English friendship*, finds a footing on our shores!—I remember, at the time I was making my arrangements for my departure, which took up more than a year; many of my tradespeople, who had previously been *extremely* happy to do business with me; and who still continued, in the *diplomatic phrase*, to give me the greatest assurances of their friendly alliance; were stepping upon thorns, and doing penance more painful, than a pilgrimage barefooted, from Bagdad to Mecca, through the sandy deserts of Arabia, under the influence of a burning sun.—I remember the very tailor, (who by the way is still living, and as much alive to an *evening party* as ever), to whom I had just paid an account, which he did me the favour (contrary to our usual mode of dealing), to call for, a few weeks after he had executed his order; taking instructions, for a waistcoat, which order he afterwards modestly declined executing, lest he should be so unfortunate as to lose the *whole amount* of the price of the one solitary garment.

My readers I fear will think me tedious; but my reason for mentioning these facts, is to de-

monstrate the relationship that a man stands in with regard to his correspondents in trade. The moment he intimates his intention to proceed to another country, his creditors pounce upon him, like a set of hungry wolves; and regardless of how much they may have made by their former transactions with him, they are all of them *excessively* distressed for money; so that without the greatest caution, and methodical proceeding on his own part, it is highly probable that before he can collect in his assets, they may have two or three writs issue against him; and these in all probability, from those, who were most closely allied to him.

In all over traded countries, where honest dealing has given place to artful stratagem, and mean advantage, your correspondents seldom fail in trying you by the standard of their own integrity. Hence it generally occurs, that you may be enabled to judge of the honesty of your friends, by the manner in which they practice upon you; a discovery, sometimes, of no small importance! and a forcible attestation to the truth of the maxim, that there is no evil without its concomitant advantage.

We do not care how many of our English

friends we see on this side of the Atlantic, but, to some of them I would say, we shall be happy to find, that they have left behind them those prejudices, which never can reflect credit, but on the contrary, by holding up their weakness to the world, will render them pitiful in the eyes of their fellow men.

It is in justice due to the Irish and Scotch, to say that the hospitality which universally prevails in Canada, belonged originally to those countries: I have travelled in both places, to a considerable extent; and I confidently believe, that a man might pass from Bantry Bay, at the western extremity of Ireland, to Jonny Grots', in Scotland, without a penny in his pocket, and would share the humble fare of the peasantry, at every place he needed it; neither would he be destitute of a place to lie down in at night. This genuine hospitality, which is evidently a part of their nature has been transplanted with them to the soil of Canada, where there is ample means for the cultivation of it; and has been handed down as a birthright, from the father to the son, and bequeathed as a noble legacy,—the best, and purest gift of nature,—to the rising generation; and has disso-

minated through a spirit of emulation, and implanted itself in the bosom of every settler in the province—may it flourish until the thousands of now destitute individuals, shall be enabled to take shelter under its fostering branches.

CHAPTER VI.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

Having fixed on the spot for your location, and having had the land surveyed, the price fixed, and the mode of payment stipulated for, and having paid your first deposit, which is one fifth of the amount of the purchase; you receive a letter of licence to go immediately on the land, which letter forms a receipt for the money paid; you also sign five notes of hand, payable annually, each for an equal fifth part, with interest for the same, at the rate of six per cent., being

the legal interest of the country. These notes of hand you must remember, are to be regularly paid, and on payment of the last, you will receive a regular deed of the land, which invests you at once in the "dignity of a Canadian freeholder." These are the terms of the Canada Company, and those of the Government are much the same, paying annually with interest after the first deposit; except in cases of indigence, where, as I observed in a former chapter, the settler is allowed the privilege of making his first payment at the expiration of three years.—The Company, or the Government, I repeat again, are the most eligible to purchase from, (I prefer the former), as by it, you avoid those disasters, that have occured to very many who have purchased from private individuals, and have afterwards discovered that the titles were defective. These mishaps you are always liable to, in purchasing from strangers, and there is no way of guarding against them, but, by paying down the whole of the money, and becoming at once in possession of the deeds.—It is necessary for emigrants to be very diligent in ascertaining the title to the lands on which they are about to locate themselves, and for this purpose there is a register office in every town-

ship, to which all persons should have recourse, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the estate is burthened, and to what extent.

Having satisfied yourself on all these highly essential preliminaries, and also that you have sufficient funds to furnish yourself with one year's provision for your family, purchase the necessary stock, seed for your first crops, and pay for building your house, you must proceed with all possible speed to the woods in the following order:—Leaving your wife and children under the protection of the nearest settler that can furnish them with a lodging, you will go with your sons, (if you have any old enough), to your location, taking with you, axes for felling the trees, and also hewing axes, and provisions for the day. Should your lands be at any great distance from the place in which you have deposited your family, it will by no means answer to return to them, during the time of chopping and preparing the timber for your dwelling. In that case therefore, it will be necessary to take a proportion of your cooking gear with you, and provisions for several days, as also the requisites for obtaining a light, and blankets for covering at night. The idea of

encamping in the woods of America, may seem horrifying to some of my young travellers, who have never, in the widest stretch of their imagination, gone beyond a *gipsy party* to Norwood, or rusticating in the delightful mazes of Syddenham, or Dulwich Common. This, like all other hardships in prospective, is rendered less formidable to the eye of the mind, on your nearer approach to it; and the light that is thrown upon it, in reducing it to practice, renders it a source of pleasurable pursuit; in the novelty of which many of my romantic friends will regard an expedition to the antipodes as nothing, when compared with the prospect of sharing in the delightful task of transmitting to their eastern relatives, an account of the perils and hardships that they had encountered in "moving accidents by flood and field." And their friends in England "will stand on tiptoe, and will hold their manhoods cheap, while any speaks," who braved the dangers of a Canadian wood.

Having arrived with the necessary requisites for your campaign, you will first select an eligible spot for the erection of your building, taking care to fix upon the dryest p e, and

if possible on an elevation, to enable you hereafter to excavate for a cellar, which you will need as a place of deposit for your stores; thereby to preserve them through the different seasons. You will next fell the whole of the trees on the site intended for your dwelling, to a sufficient distance to preclude all danger of the trees falling on your house, or out-buildings; laying apart, all such as are calculated for the purpose of your building; these must be cut into lengths for the sides and ends of the house, the dimensions of which, are usually 16 feet by 24, and about 12, to 13 feet in height. It is to be remembered, that you will require no uprights, your logs must therefore be all cut in lengths of 16, and 24 feet. As you will require much more timber for your house than you will be able to obtain from those on the site intended for the building, you must next proceed to select in the vicinity, such as are calculated for the purpose; and as the height of the building will require, say 13 logs, it necessarily follows, that you will need 26 logs, of 24 feet in length, for the back and front of the building, and the same number for the ends; or, if the one end is built of brick, should there be any made in the neighbourhood, or otherwise of stone,

you will have a security against fire. The fire-place is built at one end, and must of necessity be formed of brick or stone, and it is by far the most secure plan, to build the whole of the end with the same material.

When you have cut a sufficient number of logs, you will next proceed to making what is called a *raising bee*, which is a mustering of the neighbourhood, for the purpose of assisting you in drawing your logs to the spot, and raising your house, this you will find no difficulty in doing, provided the harvest has not commenced, or is concluded, so that your neighbours are not over busy. For this purpose you had better communicate your intention to a neighbour a day or two before, who will publish it to the rest, and on the day appointed, you will find your friends surrounding you, to render gratuitously the best of their means; some bringing their men, others their horses, or oxen, and those who have nothing else, will bring their tools; and in the course of the day, it is probable, that your mansion will be raised. The manner in which the settlers work on these occasions—each striving to out do the other—is truly surprising; I have known as much work

done by this means, in one day, by half-a-dozen men, as would take an individual, at least, from two to three weeks.

The manner of building the houses is thus, when the logs are all cut of the proper length, as before described, they are hewed on two sides, to a tolerable flat surface, that they may lay one on the other, and notched deep in the ends to lock them together at the angles; they are then raised one on the other, until they arrive at a sufficient height to form the straight sides; the fire-place is built at one end, and the door, and windows are arranged in front; the spaces for them, being cut out of the solid logs after they are raised; the roof is then formed in the usual manner of roofing barns, and is covered generally with shingles, (short thin boards laid on after the manner of slates) which if painted, have a very neat appearance. The crevices between the logs are then filled up with mortar, or most frequently, with clay and moss, mixed together, which answers the purpose very well. The houses have always boarded floors, but the boards should be laid down at first without planeing, as the wood being in a green state it is certain to shrink. The se-

cond season they may be taken up, and planed and regularly fitted.

From the friendly disposition of the Canadians there is never any difficulty in raising a *bee*, and the only return which you are expected to make, is to attend in return the *bees* of your neighbours; hence we have many *bees*, as the *husking bee*, husking the Indian corn, the *ploughing bee*, the *hawling bee*, carrying of corn, the *loging bee*, drawing logs from the place on which they have been cut down, and putting them in heaps to burn; in fact *bees* for every description of work. These *bees* are generally well attended, and wind up with a merry-making in the evening.

The ladies have also their share in these matters, as for instance, their *paring bees*, paring apples and cutting them in slices for drying, after which, they are threaded and hung up, to *adorn the room*, something upon the principle of the oaten cakes in Yorkshire, where no house would be well furnished without them: these apples are kept for the winter's use. They likewise slice "*punkins*" (pumpkins), in the same manner, which keep good for winter. Here is also the quilting *bee*, a birds eye view of which

would be a fund of infinite amusement "*I calculate.*"

As soon as you have finished your house, or rather I would say, immediately after you have it roofed, lose no time in removing your family into it, the *beautifying* of the interior can be performed after the arrival of the family. Thus you will find yourself in possession of a good habitation for the winter; which if not quite so tasty as the one you have quitted in the eastern hemisphere, you have at all events the incalculable satisfaction of seeing that it is as good as your neighbours, and of (which is better than all) knowing that you have no rent to pay.

You may next get in your stores for the family, which you will purchase at about the following prices, but of course varying a little according to the situation of the place:—

UPPER CANADA PRICE CURRENT, 1833.

	Eastern Bathurst and Johnstown Districts	Midland and Newcastle Districts.	Home, Gore, and Niagara Districts.	London District, Including Huron Tract.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Flour, per Barrel, 200lbs.	25 0 @ 35 0	25 0 @ 36 0	25 0 @ 30 0	28 0 @ 32 0
Wheat, per Bushel	4 9 .. 6 0	3 5 .. 5 6	3 6 .. 3 9	2 9 .. 4 9
Maize, ditto	2 0 .. 3 0	1 9 .. 2 9	2 0 .. 3 9	3 0 .. 3 6
Oats, ditto	1 3 .. 1 9	1 6 .. 1 8	1 6 .. 2 6	2 6 .. 2 9
Barley, ditto	2 6 .. 3 3	3 4 .. 3 9	2 .. 2 6	3 6 .. 0 0
Potatoes, ditto	0 10 .. 1 6	1 3 .. 2 0	0 .. 2 0	1 6 .. 2 4
Butter, per lb.	0 3 .. 0 9	0 7 .. 0 9	0 7 .. 0 10	0 7 .. 0 11
Cheese, ditto	0 4 .. 0 5	0 5 .. 0 8	0 6 .. 0 10	0 8 .. 0 11
Beef, ditto	0 2½ .. 0 3½	0 2½ .. 0 3	0 2½ .. 0 4½	0 3 .. 0 3½
Mutton, ditto	0 3 .. 0 4	0 2½ .. 0 3	0 2½ .. 0 5	0 3 .. 0 5
Veal, ditto	0 3 .. 0 4	0 3 .. 0 4	0 2½ .. 0 5	0 4 .. 0 4½
Pork, ditto	0 3½ .. 0 6	0 3½ .. 0 5	0 3 .. 0 6	0 5½ .. 0 7
Ditto, per Barrel, 200lbs.	45 0 .. 50 0	45 0 .. 50 0	45 0 .. 55 0	48 0 .. 52 0
Geese, per pair	2 6 .. 5 0	2 3 .. 3 9	3 6 .. 5 0	2 6 .. 4 6
Turkeys, ditto	3 9 .. 6 0	3 9 .. 6 6	5 0 .. 8 6	4 0 .. 5 6
Ducks, ditto	1 6 .. 2 0	1 9 .. 2 6	1 3 .. 2 6	1 6 .. 2 9
Fowls, ditto	1 3 .. 2 0	1 3 .. 1 9	1 3 .. 2 6	1 3 .. 1 9
Eggs, per dozen	0 4 .. 0 9	0 5 .. 0 8	0 4 .. 0 7	0 2 .. 0 3
Hay, per ton	30 0 .. 50 0	28 0 .. 45 0	30 0 .. 48 0	30 0 .. 50 0
Straw, per load	15 0 .. 16 0	5 0 .. 7 0	5 0 .. 13 0	7 0 .. 0 0

Having arrived thus far in the business, (for I have now supposed you to have purchased your stores), you must resume the chopping, clearing a small piece, say two acres, or more if possible, to be sown with wheat.—I am here supposing you to be in possession of your land soon enough to get in a portion of fall wheat, which may be done if you are on your own land by the end of July,—you need not chop down the whole of the trees, only such as are decayed, and the small ones, so as to thin them out, first clearing away the under brush, which you will do with a sort of hook, similar to a bill hook, only with a long handle.—I have seen them used for similar purposes in England.—The remaining large trees you may girdle, that is, cut a ring round them a little way through the bark, so as to prevent the sap from rising; and that of course will cause them to die. By adopting this method with the first few acres, you will be enabled to get in your fall wheat, the advantage of which, you will feel in the following summer.

While you and your sons, or such assistance as you can obtain, are about this, let your wife turn up a plot of ground in the front of the

house, and sow such small seeds as it is not too late for, as flower seeds, and seeds for winter vegetables; do not let them stand for the order of the thing, but get them in the ground "*at any rate*,"—remember it is of the greatest consequence to preserve the seeds But as it will most assuredly be too late for the greater part of the seeds which you have brought out,—for I will suppose you have not omitted to bring a general assortment, let those which you do not sow be put carefully away for the spring. Fence in a small spot close against the house, and plant therein all such trees as you have brought with you, or cuttings of gooseberry and currant trees, or should you not have brought such, be sure to obtain them of your neighbours in the fall of the year.

You will then fence in a piece of ground at the back of the house for the cattle to lie in; this must be out of the distance of the trees, lest any falling might kill, or injure the cattle. The land will not require ploughing the first year, but simply harrowing; and if you have not possessed yourself of a harrow, you may bush harrow it, which will answer the purpose.

Most writers send you to market for your

stock the first thing, but I prefer seeing you sow the wheat first, provided, as I said before, you are on your land sufficiently early.

And now you may go to market for your stock, which may consist of the following.—I will suppose you to have very little money to lay out—a cow costs about 3*l.* 10*s.*, a sow, say 14*s.*, pigs about 5*s.* each, geese, fowls, ducks and turkeys, say 1*l.* 5*s.* you will of course want a small amount of food for the stock, which I will put down at 3*l.* the cattle will get a great portion of their living in the woods, and also the pigs and poultry. If you find your funds will admit of purchasing a yoke of oxen, by all means do so. The price of a yoke of good oxen, will be about 10*l.*, and the chains about 2*l.* 10*s.* more. Many persons prefer a horse to oxen, saying, they are more expert in winding in and out between the stumps in ploughing, to which I answer, as there is no need of ploughing for the first year, why buy a horse for that purpose? They also urge the necessity of a horse to go to the mill, here also I confess I am at a loss to see the necessity,—for the first year you will have no corn to grind, and therefore cannot want a horse to carry it;—and as

regards bringing your articles from the store, the oxen with a boy, can manage that matter very well. The plain fact I believe rests here, —those who are fond of now and then *taking a ride* would decidedly prefer a horse; to such persons therefore I would say, if you cannot restrain your inclinations, at least for the first four or five years, you will never do for Canadian farmers.

I have said nothing about furniture, that I believe I mentioned in a former chapter you might manage to make sufficiently *tasty* for an establishment in the woods. This opinion I can by no means yield, and I am certain many of my Irish brethren, especially the *boys* from the neighbourhood of Clonakilty, Bantry, or any of the steril mountains of Kerry, will subscribe to my assertion, where one *cabin* with a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape, (under which the turf fire is kindled upon the ground), serves the several offices, of *Family-seat*, cow-house, piggery, and hen-roost, and not unfrequently affords accommodation for the *ghostly form* of a horse, 100 per cent. more sorrowful than Don Quixote's Rosenante.

I remember on one occasion in passing

through Kerry,—I think we may lay the scene in the village of Valentia, on the borders of Dingle Bay,—a gentleman who had never travelled in Ireland before, on seeing one of these *Knights of Kerry* carefully shaking up a heap of straw in one corner of his *cabin*, and lighting his pig to bed, and afterwards extinguishing the candle and preparing to "*take a stretch*" himself, could not help exclaiming,—Pat, what is the reason of your lighting the pig to bed, and going to bed in the dark yourself? to which the faithful son of "*Zephyrus*" replied, *sure* no one has a greater right to a candle to light him to bed than the pig—blood-anons man, does-n't he pay the rent? and "*by the hookey*" he's master of the house!

It will be necessary for you to build an oven, which you may do after the following manner; select a stump of one of the largest trees as close as possible to the house, and after overlaying it with stone or rubbish, (which you may pick up round your dwelling), mixed with clay, so as to prevent the fire from penetrating to the tree, lay a tier of brick or flat stone, and build the oven thereon. You may also make a small shed for your wood ashes to be deposi-

ted in, as there are merchants that will purchase them at 5*d.* per bushel, for making potash; or should your wife be at a loss for amusement, she may *turn-to* and make the article herself, the process of which, is simple,—merely steeping the ashes in casks with holes at the bottom to admit of the lye running off, and afterwards boiling the lye until the water evaporates, leaving a residuum, which when cooled becomes black salts. This article will fetch from 10*s.* to 16*s.* and 18*s.* per bushel. You will also be your own candle maker, and soap boiler; a matter in which any of the former settlers will readily instruct you.

Sugar you will likewise make from what is called the sugar maple tree, of which you will always find more or less on the best lands, all of which you must reserve in your chopping. This article, which is little inferior to the West India Sugars, is made thus:—in the month of April, when vegetable, as well as animal nature feels the invigorating influence of the return of spring, and at which time the sap is rising in the trees, the settlers repair to that part of their lands, which contains what is called the sugar bush, that is, where the maple

abounds, taking with them a large pot, or boiler, to contain 30 gallons, also a small one of 5, or 6 gallons, and the necessary articles for erecting a temporary shed, and kindling a fire; also 100 troughs to contain the sap, and six or eight large casks. Two or three persons are sufficient to superintend this process, and they must take their blankets with them, to enable them to "*take a stretch*" during the night, (which they may do by turns), for in this process, they must lay their account with several nights in the woods; if there are many trees, it will occupy most part of the month. The tree is tapped by making an incision about an inch and a half deep, and two inches wide; or, the better way is, by perforating the tree with an auger, as it does not injure it. Having thus done, and previously placed your trough under the tree at a short distance, with a small shoot in a direction from the orifice in the tree, to the tub, for the purpose of conveying the sap; you proceed with a bucket to carry it to the reservoirs, (which are large tubs provided for the purpose), where it remains for a time to allow the grosser particles to sink to the bottom of the reservoir. The sap is then

drawn off, and put into the boiler, where it undergoes a boiling for the purpose of evaporation, after which the liquid in this first stage of purification is drawn from the boiler, and deposited in other tubs, where it remains until nearly cool; it is then strained through a woollen cloth into another boiler, and is clarified with eggs, milk, or bullock's blood. The longer it is gradually boiled, the finer, and whiter will be the sugar. After it is boiled down to the consistence of sugar, it is poured off into pots to cool, or frequently into fancy moulds of different devices according to the whim of the party. In the boiling it is necessary to be careful in not allowing it to burn. If intended to be used as soft sugar, it is poured in its last stage into a cask with small perforations to admit of the liquid matter, or thiner portions, escaping, which will leave a good dry soft sugar remaining. The skimmings, and also the drainings from the perforated casks make an excellent molasses. The average quantity of sap discharged from each incision, is from eighteen to twenty gallons; five gallons of which, will produce one pound of sugar; thus, each tree upon an average will yield four pounds of sugar—and ac-

cording to cocker, four hundred trees will make the enormous amount of 1,600 lbs. weight;—but allowing a considerable *leway* for deficiencies in some of the trees, I think I shall be within the mark, if I say 1,200 lbs. And reckoning the sugar at 28s. per cwt., you have a sum of 10*l.* 16s. raised from the maple sugar, and this too at a cost in the outlay for the necessary articles, not exceeding 4*l.* which same articles will afterwards serve you for years.

And now to the furniture. In the first place if the family is large, you must partition off your house at one end into two or three compartments, and form your bedsteads of rough frames, supported by two legs on the one side, and the other side may be made last against the side of the house; this will answer the double purpose, of saving time and room. The bark of the bass tree laced across, will form a support for the bed, or mattrass; and thus the bed room is furnished.

For a table, I would recommend a board at the side of the room, say under the window, to fall with hinges, in the manner of an ironing board; this would also form the twofold purposes, of a table, and a board for your wife to

get up the family wash upon. At your leisure you may make a small table, to stand by the fire in the winter's evening, on which to place the *goodly cheer*. A log sawed into lengths will serve admirably well for seats; in this way you will have your establishment completed, and may sit yourself down as happy, as the Monarch on his crimsoned sofa, and with a considerable deal more independence, as you will have no persons to please but yourselves, and no *people* to thank for their "*liberal supplies.*"

Cullinary utensils I have not mentioned, as I presume you have brought a few of the more portable articles, and for the remainder, I leave the ladies to manage that matter in their own way. One thing is highly necessary, which is, a medicine chest, or at least, a few simple medicines, for the purpose of keeping the bowels regular. By neglect in these matters, it is often the case that bilious fevers, agues, and very many other disorders are contracted, and the *alleged* unhealthyness of the climate, has the credit for what in point of fact, originates in your own neglect.

Supposing everything now comfortably ar-

ranged as regards getting the *furniture "fixed"* you must lose no time in thinking of what is to be done, but like a downright *yankee*, you must dash through thick and thin. You will therefore now pursue the chopping with all speed, upon the principle as before; the decayed trees, and those not exceeding a foot in diameter, chop at the height of four feet from the ground, then cut them into fourteen feet logs, likewise chop the heads into pieces, and throw them in heaps for burning. Continue this plan until you have five or six acres chopped, and then by making a *logging bee*, you will have the whole of the logs drawn into heaps in the one day, at the simple cost of a gallon or two of whiskey. This done, proceed in the same way with another five acres, leaving all the large trees standing, girdling the same as at first, at the height that they are intended to be chopped. In this way you will succeed in getting perhaps fifteen acres cleared for the spring crops.

Should you arrive on your lot very early, you may perhaps be able to get a small crop of potatoes in the ground, to come forward the same year. This would be of great advantage, and would help out very materially with the

milk and eggs, for the supply of your family.

During the winter, you will pursue the chopping at all times when the weather will permit. You must likewise apply yourself closely to the cutting and splitting of rails for the fences, for remember, that the whole of the land intended to be sown in the spring, must be fenced in, to prevent the incursions of the cattle. The fences are formed of logs, cut into ten feet lengths, and split into rails, and laid in a zigzag form. These fences although capable of being thrown down by an effort of the cattle, are easily re-placed.

In the winter, when you cannot work out, and also in the long winter evenings, you may exercise your ingenuity, in making articles of furniture for the house, as chairs and tables, in short, anything that is wanted.

You must likewise take the earliest opportunity to build a pigstye, and shed for the cattle to lie in at night.

Previous to the spring, you will have the portion of ground set apart, which you intend for your kitchen, and flower garden; this you will leave to your wife, and the younger branches of the family to manage. And after getting in the

spring crops, you must again resume the axe; and it cannot be too strongly impressed upon your mind, that in the first year, you will be able to prosecute the chopping, to a greater extent than in any succeeding one; as every year will bring with it, its increase of work in the farming department.

In chopping, care must be taken to prevent the trees falling on you, and also that they may fall clear of each other. If your land is in the neighbourhood of a town, you may sell your wood to advantage; in most towns it will bring you from 6s., to 8s., and 9s. per cord.

The trees girdled, will in the course of six or seven years begin to fall; you must then without delay, chop down the whole of them, or, if this is performed about the fifth year, it will be better, as sometimes accidents occur by the trees falling. The roots of those chopped, will about the seventh year be sufficiently decayed, to enable you to draw many of them up; or you may make fires round them, and destroy them in that way.

As it is not likely that you will be able to sow much wheat in the autumn of the first year, you had better sow as much spring wheat as

possible; and you will find your account in sowing with the oats, a portion of clover and grass mixed: by this plan you will have a good crop of clover to succeed the oats, which may be mowed at first, and it will afterwards form a good rich bottom for grazing.

Indian corn is planted in June, therefore you need not reserve any of the land cleared for that, as you will have plenty of time for getting more cleared, and also for a late crop of potatoes. The Indian corn is a very useful article for general family purposes, and likewise for feeding all kinds of stock. Five bushels of this corn will keep a store pig during the winter, or fat him for the butcher.

I would recommend increasing the stock of pigs as much as possible, as during the summer and autumn they get their living in the woods; and they are always an article of ready sale, and if well fatted, will fetch a good price. The fatter the pig, the more he will return per lb.

Sheep cannot be kept for the first year or two, but are afterwards of great importance to the settler for the fleeces, especially to such as are able to manage the weaving.

Poultry I think may be increased to advan-

tage, as they require very little to keep them, and the eggs are of important service in the family; by saving the purchase of meat in the first year of your settlement.

Hemp and tobacco may be cultivated to advantage on some of the soils, but will by no means answer for the new settler; as for the first two or three years of his location, his time will be wholly occupied in the before-mentioned pursuits.

Wheat on new land generally produces about 25, to 30 bushels, per acre; in some instances 35, and there have been instances of 40 bushels to the acre on first rate land. Where the soil is poor, you may perhaps not return more than from 15, to 20 bushels.

We will now see the amount of money necessary for an emigrant to possess, at the time of entering on his own land. We will suppose his circumstances to be very limited, and suppose him to purchase 80 acres of land, at 2 dollars per acre; the price of first rate lots in the Huron tract.

	dollars
First instalment for 80 acres of land, at 2 dollars per acre, being one fifth of the whole amount	32
Expences of raising House, by making a bee, say	4
1,000 feet of boards, for flooring and partitions to rooms	10
2,000 shingles for roof at 1½ dollar	3
20 lbs. of nails at 7½ say	3
16 squares of glass, say	2½
Putty, locks, hinges, and latches	1½
2 axes for chopping, (these you will buy at our stores, they are much better than English, and the make is better suited)	4
Grindstone	5
Expense of supporting a family consisting of a man, his wife, and six children, equal to five rations per day—say for 200 days at ¼ dollar per day	100
Supporting the same family 160 days, at a quarter dollar per day (I am now supposing them to have a good pig to kill and also an increase, from the poultry,	

	dollars
Brought forward	165
and cow, in eggs, milk, &c.)	20
Medicines	1
Soap, Candles, and other miscellaneous articles, incidental to house expenses at first starting	6
Tubs, buckets, &c.	3
Frying-pan,—with long handle	1
All other culinary articles I will suppose you have brought, as needing them on board of ship.	
Seed wheat for five acres, 1½ bushel per acre, at 1 dollar per bushel	6½
Other seeds, supposed to be not brought out	1
A cow	16
A sow and 8 store pigs, say	8
Geese, turkeys, ducks, and fowls	6
Twenty bushels of Indian corn, to feed pigs, at half a dollar per bushel	10
Half a ton of hay, for sow in the winter	4½
Six bushels of oats, part for sow, the re-	

	dollars
Brought forward	267¼
mainder for fowls, &c. at a quarter dollar per bushel	1½
Harrows	6
£61. 18*s.* 7½*d.* sterling, or	275¼

And to which may be added, for passage of a man, his wife, and two children above the age of 12 years, from London to New York by the Packets, say at 5*l.* per head	20	0	0	
And four children, 12 years, at half price	10	0	0	
Provisions for the voyage, say	14	0	0	
Expense of travelling up the country by way of Albany to the head of Burlington Bay, say	10	0	0	
Provisions for a week	1	10	0	
Incidental expenses, occasioned by delay in New York, Albany, &c.	3	0	0	
And supposing you put down 3*l.* for delay in waiting on this side, and 2*l.* for travelling to settle concerning the land, also 3*l.* for expense				

of surveying, and incidentals, it will make a total of	8	0	0
.....	£66	10	0
Add to this the above amount.....	61	18	7½
Makes a Sum of	£128	8	7½
And allowing (in addition to the above) for expenses of conveying the family from the head of Burlington Bay to the Huron tract	8	0	0
Brings the amount to.....	136	8	7½
To which add, if the funds will admit of it, a yoke of oxen	12	0	0
Forming a total of.....	£148	8	7½

Having I believe, canvassed the whole of what appears necessary, for assuming the character of a Canadian farmer; and having likewise shown, how you may dispose of 150*l.*, if you have the happiness to possess such a sum. We will next proceed, with a word to those who have it not; but who, preserving habits of industry, and sobriety, with nothing beyond the

labour of their hands, to calculate upon for laying the first stone towards the improvement of their condition—or in other words, the exchanging a life of miserable slavery, and privations, for the certainty of obtaining a comfortable subsistence, for themselves and families.

RATE OF WAGES,
exclusive of board.

		Dollars.
Carpenters and Joiners.....	*per day*	1¼ to 1½
Sawyers		1½
Shipwrights		1½ .. 2
Wheelwrights		1 .. 1¼
Cartwrights		1
Coopers		1 .. 1½
Bricklayers and Masons		1¼ .. 1½
Plaisterers		1½
Brickmakers		1 .. 1¼
Blacksmiths		1
Painters and Glaziers		1
Saddlers		1
Currriers and Tanners		1 .. 1½
Shoemakers, making a pair of Shoes		1 .. 1½
——————ditto a pair of Wellington Boots		2½

——— ditto, Top Boots	4½	.. 5
Tailors, making a Coat	4	
——— ditto a pair of Trowsers	1	.. 1½
——— ditto a Waistcoat	1	
Labourers *per day*	½	
——— in harvest time	1¼	
Reaping an acre of wheat	2½	
Cradling	1¼	
Mowing hay	1	
Ploughing an acre of land	1¼	.. 1½
Harrowing	¼	
Chopping an acre of timber	8	.. 15
Girdling an acre of ditto, and clearing out the under-brush	5	. 6

Sailors on the lakes, obtain from 15 to 20 dollars per month.

It is most usual for labourers to board in the house with the family, in that case they receive about one quarter of a dollar less per day;—for instance, farm labourers half-a-dollar per day, and board and lodging. Those who are hired by the month, usually receive from 10 to 12 dollars per month, with board and lodging; and labourers hired by the year, are paid from 80, to 100, and sometimes as high, as

120 dollars per annum, with board and lodging; but it must be remembered, that the wages are usually stipulated for, according to the ability of the party, who is about to be hired.

I have now shown you the rate of wages which we are paying, with very little variation throughout the whole of the Upper Province; and I am led to the conclusion, that a very little depth of penetration is required, to convince a man, that the balance is at least, 50 per cent. in favour of Upper Canada, on a comparison with Great Britain. Neither do we need the aid of the skilful logician, in proving, there can be no great difficulty in raising a sufficiency by industry, to enable you to purchase a plot of land of your own. The merits of the case, therefore, appear to be simply these; first, that labourers need be under no apprehension as to meeting with employment on their arrival. Secondly that the nature of the employment is such, as to insure to them the means of obtaining an ample provision for their families; and that by a system of economy, there will be a considerable surplus for the before-mentioned purpose, of raising them on the scale of society. And thirdly, that the fact is established beyond

all controversy, that it must be very many years—I had almost said centuries, before the market can be glutted with labourers On the contrary, there is, and will continue to be, a great scarcity of labourers. During the whole of the summer of 1833, the greatest inconvenience was sustained in very many parts of the Province, from the paucity of labourers; and the increasing demand consequent on the influx of emigrants with small capital; and also, the very many of those who were labourers a year or two ago, having become possessors of land of their own, and thereby assumed the character of employers.

Having fully established the fact, that this is unquestionably the country, for such of the laborious classes of society as wish to better their condition; I will conclude this chapter, with briefly observing, that I believe there are thousands in England,—I think I may say hundreds of thousands who possess the means of removing to this country—who are dissatisfied with their own country, with its trade, with its government!—who are disgusted beyond measure with riotous and voluptuous scenes of large towns—in fact who look with a jaundiced eye upon, and

are dissatisfied with every thing, and everybody. Persons of such "*vinegar aspect*" would be certain to carry with them their miserable feelings, if they journeyed to every part of the Globe; and would be alike unhappy, whether in the tangled woods of Canada, or basking on the plains of Indostan.—"Peace be to them! if it can be found; but heaven itself, was it possible to get there with such tempers," would be deficient in its attractions of love, and joy; and their "souls would do penance there to all eternity."

CHAPTER VII.

"I pity the man who can travel from *Dan to Beersheba*, and cry, 'tis all barren—and so it is; and so is all the world to him, who will not cultivate the fruits it offers. I declare, said I, clapping my hands cheerily together, that was I in a desert, I would find out wherewith in it to call forth my affections—if I could not do better, I would fasten them upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress to connect myself to—I would court their shade and greet them kindly for their protection—I would cut my name upon them, and swear they were the loveliest trees throughout the desert; if their leaves withered, I would teach myself to mourn, and when they rejoiced, I would rejoice along with them."

How is it that men who are possessed of reasonable souls, and with a mind capable of discriminating in the various branches of arts

and sciences, should be so lost to the common feelings of humanity, as to find nothing in creation worthy of attention? yet, such there are,—and from observation I am led to believe, that their numbers are by no means few. To attempt to point the miserable condition of such an individual, would fill a volume; and as in this case it is not the object of my pursuit, I will content myself with believing, that if such characters are of any use at all, it must be, to aid in reflecting (by a lively contrast), the minds of those, who are endued with the more noble energies of the soul.

The grey twilight that succeeds the hours of night, had shed its rays through the window of my chamber, giving notice of another day; when I awoke from my slumber, and with heart elated, quitted my humble couch, to resume the avocations of the morning, and touched with the chaste sublimity displayed by the various charms of the opening day, I wandered through my garden, admiring the wonderful works of creation, in the steady progress of the vegetable world!—the sun had just risen, had illumined the oriental skies, and towering above the blue summits of the distant hills, was shed-

ding his effulgent beams upon the pearly drops that still lingered on the vernal bloom; while soft zephyrs, gently aiding with balmy influence, were fanning the growing luxuriance of the flowery vale, and winnowing their fragrant perfumes, around the fertility of the neighbouring meadows. The feathered tribe, had betook themselves to the several branches of the remaining trees that surrounded my cottage, and were chanting their matins, giving praises to the author of their being; and greeting in the pleasing variety of their woodland notes, and in the wild and sportive simplicity of their native innocence; and welcoming the new-born day.

Ineffable pleasure! thought I, as I looked with attention on the mingled efforts of the aerial tribe—what a lesson art thou capable of imparting to the human race! Could the great and extensive bounties of providence convey a satisfaction to the heart of ungrateful man, equal to that enjoyed by these little ones; then were he blessed indeed!

I was proceeding with my revery, when (by an impulse), I suddenly stopped, to ask if man was not the author of his own unhappiness?

And, why he who is gifted with a rational soul, with all the pleasurable endowments of a reflecting mind?—he who was invested with the power of subduing the earth, and who was elevated to the dignified situation by *divine authority*, to have dominion over everything that moveth upon the earth,—why he should be the only subject in the whole list of the animated creation, who would presume to raise a complaint against the unerring hand of providence.

'Tis ambition!—that bane of every social joy, which pictures to the fancy, some fleeting visionary object, that mocks us in our pursuit!

Thus, after we have hurried through the morning of our life—after we have sacrificed all our best days in the pursuit of transitory objects, we perhaps discover, when it is too late to retrace our steps; that the great and only source of human felicity is—a *contented mind*, and an humble submission to the divine will of the great disposer of events.

With a mind thus formed, we should be culling the sweets of happiness, from the luxury of doing good—for assuredly, there is no other earthly enjoyment that is capable of imparting and receiving, such exquisite sensations, as the

exercising those little offices of kindness, which confer a benefit on our fellow creatures: this is true happiness! which when planted in the human breast, and fostered by the gentle aid, and serene breathings of a calm spirit; and a perfect resignation to that state, in which the infinite wisdom of providence has placed us, we are enabled to shun the vain, transient, and delusive objects of the world; and are led in the admiration of the beneficence of the Creator, who regards with equal care, the cricket's chirping, and the lion's roar.

Since therefore it is evident that contentment is the only foundation on which to build a permanent happiness, where? I would ask, is that felicity so capable of being enjoyed, as in a cottage life; where apart from the dazzling glare—the glittering tinsel, and extoxicating pleasures of the world, and in the bosom of some loved retreat, the tranquil hours glides smoothly on; where your leisure, instead of being spent in riotous reveling, may be employed in the virtuous pursuit of mental acquirements, and in the delightful task of framing the infant mind, and where in the pursuits of rural life, you will be instinctively guided through the sublimity of

harmony, that pervades all nature—up to "natures God" ! bending in gratitude to that God, for contributing in a high degree, to enliven your prosperity: thus you would be expanding the sphere of your pleasures, by adding intellectual, and spiritual, to earthly joys.

The man who is destined to live in Canada, has no more occasion to be at a loss for amusement, than he who loiters on the sunny banks of the Arno:—every country has its amusements, and unhappy must be that mind, that has no resources wherewith to pass the leisure hours.

To the lovers of sporting, here is endless amusement; not only as regards the sports of the field, but also the stream; as the rivers, and lakes, abound with fish of almost every description.

In Canada, we have, we may say, most of the animals common to the old country, at least of the quadruped kind; with the addition of several other species.

The Canadian Horse, is peculiarly hardy; he is very fleet, and is in every respect, adapted by nature to the life he leads. It is by no means uncommon, for a span of these horses'

harnessed abreast in a sleigh, to travel from 50, to 60, and in some instances, 70 miles in the day; stopping every ten, or twelve miles to bait. In these cases the farmers take their own provender, as in ranging the woods there would be but little chance of obtaining either oats, or hay; and where there are taverns established, the charges very far exceed (as a matter of course), the price of their own corn. The care which is taken of these animals, falls very short of what you are accustomed to see in England; they are generally fed with very coarse hay, and littered down with the boughs of the spruce, and hemlock fir.

The winter, when the snow is on the ground, is by far the most pleasant time in Canada, for travelling by land; it is then, that there is a sort of cessation from business, and the sleighs and cariolas, are to be seen gliding over the smooth surface of the frozen snow in every direction of the provinces; it is then that the colonist, with his beloved partner and a joyous groupe of little colonists, wrapped in their furs, and Buffalo skins,—nay, not unfrequently enveloped in the graceful *costume* of a bear,—setting out in the midst of the severity of the

frost, and smiling defiance to the cold; pass lightly over hill, and dale, and through immesurable forests, with a speed nearly allied to the swiftness of Pegasus.

In this manner our winters are passed; having nothing to trouble us, we embrace our pleasures with a determination to enjoy them, and it is not at all unusual, to go 30, to 40 miles to dine with a friend; or make a fortnights tour of the States. This mode of travelling is exceedingly delightful, the indiscribable pleasurable sensation it produces, surpasses anything in the shape of travelling I ever experienced. And was it not for the anxiety which every colonist must naturally feel, for the returning season of vegetation, I sincerely believe, that the breaking up of the frost, would be held as a day of general mourning.

Oxen are particularly useful in this country, they are used for most farming purposes, a yoke of them, is capable of doing more than one horse; and the cost of them will not exceed the price of a horse. These animals and also the cows, do not cost much for food, as with a little salt, they will feed freely on the boughs of the spruce, and hemlock, through the winter;

and in the summer, you may let them forrage for themselves—(at least the cows), which they will be enabled to do in the woods. Of course they will require a portion of fodder in winter, but that portion is small, when compared with what is given in England.

Deer we have in great abundance, which are larger than the fallow deer of England; so that no one who can handle a rifle,—that is, if he has one to handle,—need be at a loss for the haunch of a good fat buck. These animals are taken in several ways; one method is to place yourself in a canoe, with your weapon of destruction ready, and by placing a light at the head of the canoe, and floating silently down a shallow stream, during the summer nights, at which time they betake themselves to the water to avoid the mosquitoes—the brightness of the light, which is a never failing attraction, charms them to the spot, and in this manner they will actually stand, until you arrive within a few yards of them; the reason is obvious—the *opticks* being riveted on the light, they see no other object. Another plan is, sending the dogs into the woods, by which, they always run for the water, where you may be certain to take them without much trouble.

But the mode generally practiced by those who are acquainted with the "*salt licks.*" which are their favorite haunts; is stalking—a very agreeable exercise by the way, to some of the modern lady-like sportsmen, but newly arrived from the mother country; where at the uttermost extent of their field sports, they have never gone beyond a days shooting in the copse of *my Lord Harry*, and baging, perhaps a brace or two of pheasants; while with us, it is by no means uncommon to camp out, where, invested with the blanket coat, and moccasin, we sally into the woods, setting danger and fatigue at defiance; carrying the necessaries for obtaining a light, by which means we are enabled to kindle a fire, where with the genuine hardihood, and noble independence of an Indian hunter, we strew our our leafy couch, on which we stretch ourselves and sleep till morning.

In these little *rural* excursions, parties need be under no apprehension as to being surprised by night in their camps, by the appearance of Mr. Bruin; as neither "*himself,*" nor his *fair partner*, was ever known to come within the precincts of a fire.

It is true, that a bear would be rather an

awkward customer to meet in the woods alone; for supposing yourself to be armed, it would be to a bad purpose to let fly at him, unless you had a double barreled gun, and both barrels loaded with ball. And even in that case I think it would be more politic, and certainly *much more polite*, to salute him in the military etiquette, and pass on, than by an uncourteous effort of ill timed prowess, to commence an attack, that would not only be attended with the greatest uncertainty of success; but would be also fraught with the most dangerous consequences, in case of simply wounding your adversary, without being able to destroy him.

The bear, and also the wolf, invariably shun man, and unless provoked, would always rather sound a retreat, than come to the charge.

The wolves of Canada are by no means ferocious, and are seldom seen near those places that are becoming settled; and as the country advances in improvement, it is fair to conclude, that they will entirely disappear; especially as the legislature has offered a premium for every scalp.

Racoons, and squirrels abound in every di-

rection, and are very destructive to the crops. There has been instances known of their consuming, and carrying away, nearly one-third of a crop of wheat; but these of course, are not of frequent occurence, except in cases of negligence on the part of the settlers, they having omitted to thin them in due season.

The racoon, is usually hunted by moonlight with dogs, and guns; and to the lovers of sporting is a most charming diversion. This animal is valuable, not only for his fur, but also for flesh, which is highly esteemed, and forms a delicious embellishment to the family larder. The squirrel is also eaten, and is considered a delicacy by many.

Hares we have in abundance, but not so fine as those of England. Here is also a prodigious number of otters. Foxes likewise abound, but not so large as in England. The fur of these animals is of very delicate nature, especially that of the silver fox, which for fineness, is not surpassed by any fur in Canada.

Beavers, we have yet very many, although they have been much thinned for the sake of their valuable fur. These truly surprising and industrious animals, are not to be met with but in

the deepest recesses of the woods; where they form themselves into most extensive colonies. The musk rat is an animal that abounds in Canada, and is much esteemed for the beauty of its fur.

The ermine, is by no means a stranger, the beautiful white pile of this little animal is well known, and highly appreciated at every court in Europe.

Weazles, mice, and moles, we are not at all destitude of. The pole-cat we can likewise boast in all its varieties.

Of the feathered tribe, we have partridges in abundance. This bird, although partaking more generally of the nature and character of the pheasant, is denominated a partridge. Of these we have two sorts, the one is larger than the English partridge, this is called the birch partridge, on account of its feeding on the buds of the birch tree—the flesh of which is extremely white and delicate. The other is smaller, and is called the spruce partridge, as feeding on the buds of the spruce fir; which, consequently produces a turpentine-like flavor, that is often extremely disagreeable. These birds, as soon as they can fly quit their nests, which are built

upon the ground; and perch upon the branches of the trees, and are so extremely tame, as to allow you to approach them; when apparently lost to a sense of danger, they will positively sit still, and see their companions fall. In this manner by shooting the lower bird first, you may generally get several shots.

Wood-cocks we have in the greatest profusion. They are somewhat less than the English cock; and are to be shot at two seasons of the year,—in spring, when they arrive to breed, and in the autumn, after their young have flown; but in the former case, I think it highly injudicious; as by it, we not only take the lives of the old birds, but we also deprive ourselves of the progeny. And I am much inclined to think, that if the maxim be persevered in, that however plentiful the birds may appear at present, the time will come, when there will be very few to shoot.

I remember a similar circumstance with regard to the salmon fisheries on the coast of Scotland; where, at one period, the salmon abounded to an unprecedented extent; but in consequence of the mischievous plan of taking the fish in spawning time, they became at last

so scarce, that there were comparatively very few to be had; and that, which in the former instance was a very lucrative speculation, became at last, a losing game. The snipe also is equally plentiful. These birds are in such abundance, and commonly rise in such flocks, that the most bungling sportsman if he does but let fly, will be certain to "*hit*" some of them.

The lovers of grouse shooting, may likewise have an opportunity of gratifying their taste among us; which to those who have ever engaged in the diversion in Scotland, it would be needless to say, that it is a very delightful sport.

Of the order of beings, known by the appellation of *duck*, we have several varieties. Among them is the tree duck, so named from its building in the trees; and is generally found in the contiguity of the streams, which have their sources in the woods. This bird, in point of symmetry, may almost be said to rival Adonis, —and the beautiful crest, which surmounts his *fine forehead*, gives him an air of dignity, by no means short of a certain perfectionated body, familiar to some of my fair readers, under the title of *the King's own*.

Geese and swans, of the wild description, I

can say but little about; except that their visits are quite in keeping with the morning visits usually paid by the *haut-ton* in the vicinity of the Regent's park; with this difference, that they seldom condescend to alight; whereas the the more refined notions of the eastern exquisites, sometimes dictate a better feeling.

Of all birds, the one that I should decidedly say, would be most pleasurable to a new settler, (whose larder it would be fair to conclude, consisted of junks of pork, at least six inches deep in the fat—this for the first year; only varied by what he could find leisure to shoot in the woods, or subtract from the numbers in the stream),—the bird I contend that would look most smiling on the table of such a man, would be the wild turkey; of which there are plenty, in the London, and western districts.

This bird is by no means dissimilar to the domestic turkey of the country. They weigh from 20, to 25, and 30lbs. each, and their flesh is in every respect, equal to the finest that ever graced the well littered straw-yard of Coke, of Norfolk.

A friend of mine—a Bristolean—relates an anecdote, of an occurence whilst he was travel-

ling through the western district.—He became benighted, and was driven to the necessity of taking refuge in a sorry tavern, kept by a Dutchman; where to the credit of *Myn-heer* be it spoken,—he was entertained with every mark of hospitality—and after partaking of an "*elegant*" dish of "*mush and milk*," and regaling himself with copious libations, of that delicious fountain, which my Hibernian friends would recognize under the title of "mountain dew;" and also indulging in the grateful perfumes of the Virginian weed, from a steamer of little short of twelve months campaign—while the heart of his host, and that of his own, grew warm, and seemed more closely to unite on every movement of the circling glass; when the deep-toned tongue of the clock, warned them of the hour for retiring,—it occured that the only room which the Dutchman could appropriate to the *lullaby* of his guest, was so excessively contracted, that it admitted only of a small stump-bedstead, which came plump against a very low window, and it also happened, that my traveller was exceedingly tall, and as some of our London friends classically express themselves excessively long in the fork.—Most of my

readers have doubtless heard of Hobson, the livery stable keeper, in Cambridge, who always kept one horse ready saddled, and who uniformly when applied to for the hire of a horse, would point at the same, saying, "there is that, or none"—in such like situation, my friend found himself, and accordingly mustered all the philosophy he was master of, to make the best of a bad bargain; he therefore determined to coil himself up in the best manner he was able, little doubting that the fatigues of the day, and the goodly cheer, in which he had been indulging in the Dutchman's *hall*, would enable him to dream away the dusky hours of night.—It was in the merry month of May, and the effects of the potent draughts, which had considerably heightened the animal spirits, began to dilate, and flow through every artery in his frame—every vessel was in unison with his heart, which rang a peal so merry, that had my friend been gifted with the power of song—I am persuaded he would have chanted "glorious Apollo" in a style that must have banished the powers of Orpheus, to the eternal shades; and the woods, waters, and mountains jigging, splashing, and floundering, with a gladness

that was never known in Greece!—In this situation it is not very surprising my friend should imagine, (the thermometer stood at a hundred and ten), for the sake of enjoying a salubrious repose, that, he should have hoisted his window before he retired to rest,—he states that he did so, and after doffing his clothes, threw himself upon his bed, where he soon sank into the arms of the drowsy God, Now the window as he states being low, and directly at the foot of a bed, which had been doubtless better suited to one of King John's men, than the Bristolean, it requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive the plausibility of his legs protruding "pretty considerably" through the window, at the first extension of his gigantic shanks.—He states that, towards morning, in endeavouring to turn himself, he was arrested by an immense weight upon his legs, which quickly awoke him from a sweet sleep, in which he had been wrapped during the whole of the night; and on raising himself on his nether end, which he with some difficulty performed; he discovered, that several fine large wild turkeys had perched upon his legs, and roosted there during the night.—I

think it right to confess, I must plead guilty to the charge of omitting to ask my Bristol friend, what discount he allowed.

In England, it is usual to put two pigeons into a pie, filling up the bottom of the dish with a pound or two of beef-steaks; and it is generally the case at inns, that the person who commences operations, demolishes the pigeons, leaving the walls standing (with the exception of a small aperture, through which the pigeons have been dragged into light, for the purpose of sending them into utter darkness, as bold and as empty as Babel, after the confounding of the tongues), to the no small mortification of of the next assailant, who, on the name of a pigeon pie, has doubtless calculated on a delicious breakfast—

The Canadians are differently circumstanced. In the month of April, these birds usually make their appearance in such flocks, as to induce persons within their houses, to apprehend an instant storm, from the darkness of the atmosphere. I believe I never heard of their looking in the almanack, to ascertain whether there was an eclipse or not—but this I can say, that at those periods, they may be shot by thousands.

The quail is common in Canada, but differs from those of Europe, inasmuch, as it is not a bird of passage, but winters it with us; at which season it frequently becomes so tame, as to form one of the family in the farm-yard—feeding with the chickens, and others of the *domestic circle.*

Among the various small birds of Canada, is one that I cannot reconcile my mind to the passing unnoticed;—I mean the charming little creature, called the humming-bird. The beautiful plumage of this bird, for the chaste delicacy of the colours, surpasses all others of the winged tribe. The feathers on the body, are of of a rich green, tinted with brown, which when seen in the sun's rays, discover a rich rosy gloss, far surpassing in appearance, the richest velvet. The wings, and tail, are of a jet black, the bill is also black; and the head is adorned with a little crest of the most exquisite workmanship, the lower part of which, is green, and the upper extremity is of a deep gold colour, which glitters in the sun with such brilliancy, one might almost be led to fancy the celestial gems had descended, to finish the passing beauty and fascinating elegance of this lovely little gift of nature.

Of these birds there are various sizes, the smallest may be said to be the size of a hazel-nut; and the largest about equal to a small wren. As soon as the sun has risen, they may be seen fluttering about the gardens, from flower to flower, gathering the sweets, which they do by inserting their little forked tongue into the cup of the flower, without even alighting. The rapid motion of the wings, produces by the incessant division of the air, a humming sound; from which they derive their name. They subsist upon the honey which they *kiss* from the flowers, during the morning and evening, when the dew is on them, and their sweets are in the greatest perfection.

The inhabitants of the stream are by no means scarce with us, nor are we deficient in variety; from the immense tenant of the Huron and Superior, called the Mackinaw trout (that will sometimes weigh from fifty, to sixty pounds, and which is exceedingly delicious), to the white fish, that are caught in such profusion, that they not only supply the wants of Canada, but are also salted in barrels, and sent to almost every part of the States. Cod-fish, are also abundant; very many of which, as well as the

white-fish, are salted by the settlers, especially the catholics, for their winter's store. The white-fish are very delicious when fresh; and when salted, will sell at from 25s. to 30s. per barrel, of 200lbs.

Black and white bass, sturgeon, pickerel, and carp, are in abundance. Herrings also, we have shoals of. The sucker, and mullet, are by no means scarce. We have likewise the cat-fish, and the maskanongé, which is a very fine fish.

In very many of our streams, as I think I mentioned in a preceding chapter, salmon abounds, weighing from thirty to forty pounds. We have a very good supply of trout in the small streams, which although not so large as in England, are nevertheless not to be despised, as they perfectly verify the old adage,—that, "*little fish are sweet.*"

It is remarkable that Canada, like Ireland, is free from venomous reptiles. We have certainly abundance of snakes, but they are perfectly harmless. The mosquitoes appear to be the only torment among the minor animals; and these are by no means general in cleared lands; although it is certainly true, that, in the woods

or in swampy places, they are extensively tormenting.

Those who are familiar with the facinating strains at Almack's, or the King's concert-rooms; or, who have occasionally had their souls melted into love, by the delightful efforts of Vestris, or the enchanting sweetness in the superlative execution of Malibran; would have the loss infinitely well supplied, by the evening concerts of Canada, which are regularly given by the bull-frogs, during the summer season. This *engaging* little animal, that would eclipse the notes of Apollo, and baffle the *warblings* of Pan,—is always *leader* in these *festivals*, and when aided by the pleasurable notes of the—whip poor-will, and the lively chirping of the cricket, which is in perfect unison with the stentorian lungs of the bull-frog; produces such a combination of extatic sweetness, that dead indeed—to the charms of music—must be the soul of that man who could listen, and not admire!

Of the *sweets of life*, it may very fairly be said, that in Canada we have a double share; for not only have we the maple sugar as before stated in abundance, but we have likewise a

profusion of bees, which thrive well, producing honey in abundance, unprecedented in the mother country.

I cannot omit to mention a little insect called the fire-fly;—this species of animal may be seen at night glittering in apparent millions, round the heads of the trees that stand upon the margin of the lakes. The effect produced by their magical beauty on a serene evening, contrasted with the sable mantle, and the witching stillness that precedes the night, and sparkling over the tranquil bosom of the lakes—now disappearing—now floating before us with extended brilliancy, illuminating the woods in every direction; then suddenly converging to a fiery ball—and as quickly dispersing, and lighting the air with a profusion of brilliant spangles, throwing their exquisite rays, on the glorious distance—kindle sensations of impassioned, and and thrilling extacies, as when fairies are on foot, and dance away the silent hours of night.

In vegetation, we are well supplied with many of the varieties that adorn the table in the eastern world. Although we cannot boast of every luxury which may be seen in the market of Bath, or, that figures in the stately avenues

of Covent-Garden, we have certainly a sufficient variety for the purposes of all our wants, which ought to be enough to satisfy! And with regard to fruits, we have those in the greatest profusion, as I believe I noticed before, when speaking of the Niagara district, and the immense quantity of peaches, nectarines, and other delicious fruits:—apples we have in great variety, many of which, raised from the kernel, and never grafted, are equal to some of the finest grafted fruit in England.

Gooseberries, and currants, grow wild, but are not large; the currants produced in the gardens are of the very first order, but the gooseberries are not fine. Wild strawberries are also plentiful in many parts, but are not better than those in England: those cultivated in the gardens, generally are not near so fine as in England. The wild raspberry is very good, although certainly not equal in size to the large double Antwerp; neither are those cultivated in gardens so fine—or, I would rather say, are not (generally) of so fine a quality.

Cucumbers, pumpkins, and melons, are raised any where in the open ground, and the melons

are in such profusion, that they are given in quantities to the pigs.

Plums, pears, and cherries we have, but not in any great abundance, of these it would be desirous to increase our variety, by the introduction of some stocks of the choice descriptions.

In trees, we have as great a variety of the deciduous kinds (with very many evergreens), as any country almost in the world; many of these have been already mentioned, in describing the land by the trees—page 76—Among the numerous others not mentioned, are the balm of Gilead, the sumach, the juniper, and the tulip tree, which last, grows to an immense size; and is of the greatest service for boarding the outside of houses, as it takes the paint more kindly than most others, and is proof against accident by fire—it never blazes. The white oak, and yellow pine, are most esteemed for building houses. The black walnut and the butter nut, are useful for making furniture, and should on no account be destroyed.

Beside the flowers that are cultivated in the garden, the woods are adorned with many pleasing varieties, which greatly relieves the

monotonous appearance of the uncleared lands.

The trees at the end of summer, exhibit from their great variety, a luxuriance of foliage,—at the time when their leaves are falling into the sere—contrasting their various tints, with the deep green of the pines—that I never remember to have seen in the mother country.

At this period, commences what is called the Indian summer, which occupies generally about three weeks, and is by far the most delightful season in the year. The bracing air of the morning produced by a clear black frost, invigorates the system; and the resplendent beams of the noon-day sun, aided by the serenity of an azure sky, and the delicious temperature of the atmosphere, so accelerates the spirits, and enlivens the heart of man, that he feels the exquisite affections of a soul remodelled, and transplanted to a more genial soil; and, with a happiness till then unknown—he rambles in dreamy blessedness, through the tangling mazes of the forests, or, lingers by the sunny borders of the delightful waters of the Huron.

With respect to religious institutions, we can I believe, boast of as great a variety as any country in the world; but as I have not space

to enter into a list of them here, I will content myself, with briefly mentioning those which I conceive to be of the deepest interest, to every moral, and well-meaning christian.

The Church of England, is supported partly by a grant from the British Parliament, and partly from the funds of the society for the propagation of the gospel. The Presbyterians, and also the Catholics have a small grant from Parliament, but are mainly supported by the contributions of their own congregations. The Methodists are supported by their own society, with the addition of contributions from their congregations. Baptists, and all other sects, are supported entirely by the contributions of their congregations.—Here I feel myself called on to say, that the religious demeanour, which predominates in the United States, is also highly characterestic of the Provinces of Upper, and Lower Canada. It is pleasing to observe, that in all our numerous newly-established townships, a town is no sooner planned, and a few buildings raised, than with celerity, that speaks volumes in favour of the religious tenets of the people, a Church, or some sort of place of worship is added.

It is however much to be deplored, that among very many of the dissenting congregations, the majority of their ministers have been selected, —or rather have selected themselves—from the working classes of society; with whom, I am, I confess, uncharitable enough to believe, that *pecunia* has been the predominant feeling. And however true it may be, that a selfish motive pervades all human nature, still I cannot help regretting that perfectly unlettered individuals, should be countenanced in mounting the rostrum, and taking on themselves, the important charge of leading us in the paths of virtue, and pointing us to that state of eternal happiness, of which the disembodied spirit may partake in those regions of glory—that are placed beyond the eye of mortality.

I sincerely hope, that the time is fast approaching, when we shall have men of talent settle among us; and that under the influence of divine inspiration, religion will flourish, and become the brightest ornament to the Province.

The means of education is greatly advanced within the last few years, but is yet capable of much improvement. In 1809, it was enacted by law, that a school should be established in

every district, in which the classics and mathematics were appointed to be taught; and a salary of 100*l.* per annum awarded to the teacher. This enactment was quickly carried into effect, and in 1810, there were no less than eight of the schools in action. Since this time common schools have been formed, one in each of the townships, which are in receipt of small endowments from the legislature. Many schools have since sprung up in the more populous townships, but these being for the most part of the commonest order, it must appear evident, that as our population is so fast increasing, and many of our new settlers being of the more respectable grades of society; that a few classical scholars might ensure to themselves success, in modeling some good, and well regulated academies.—I submit this opinion of the matter, to those who may, or may not, feel disposed to take advantage of the hint; all I can say is, that unless things are greatly altered for the better in England, with respect to schools; there are very many who would gladly avail themselves of a Canadian establishment, in preference to the glorious uncertainty of scholastic pursuits in "happy England."

I had nearly omitted to mention, that the Lieutenant-Governor has founded a college, in York, which has obtained a grant of the royal charter, and is endowed with funds, for the support of a principal, three classical masters, and one mathematical, also a drawing, and a French master; and an establishment of the very first order, for reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Whilst on the subject of education, it may be as well to mention, that a few respectable establishments for ladies, are much wanted. And unless that portion of the ladies of England, composing a body, which is justly entitled to our warmest encomiums, will condescend to have some compassion on us; I fear the period is very remote, when our *sylvan graces*, may vie with the facinating daughters of London, or Paris.

And now gentle readers, as I am about to take my leave of you, at least for the present; whilst I apologize for trespassing so long on your patience, I again entreat that the example which has been set by thousands of your once miserable, but now, happy countrymen, may stimulate you to rally.—May the voice of our thriving

Colonists go forth, and may it sound like the trumpet of Gideon, in the ear of every hesitating individual!—may the white cliffs of Albion resound the praises, and satisfaction of our settlers, and may every village and hamlet, reverberate the advantages of emigration! and, as the sunbeam pours its cheering light upon the blighted prospect of the tempest-driven mariner—pointing him to a happy haven—even so may the voice of our settlers, be the star of attraction to a famished, and debilitated people! —may they flock in myriads to our shores, until the numerous sails which transport them,—spreading their bosoms to the gale—shall appear to darken the horizon, and shadow the luminous orb of day!—Then shall the cheerful hearts of our daughters bounding light as the mountain deer—and beating responses with a fullness of joy, to those bright eyes, which darting their beams of love, speak the soft, and secret wishes of the soul, when,—with sportive innocence—they shall hang their garlands upon the trees, and, like the child of song, dancing, and caroling their sweet lays beneath the glimpse of the silver moon, and mingling the purity of their voices, with the

ripling music of the adjacent streams!—all pouring out a fullness of spontaneous joy, sufficient to implant in the bosom of every lover of a virtuous life, the incontrovertible truth, that if happiness is anywhere to be found on earth—it must be, in retirement.

Should these efforts be the medium, through which any of my countrymen may be induced to "*try the bush,*"—I have reason to hope,—they will by no means have provocation to exclaim—in anything like accrimonious feeling,—had it not been for your representations, I should never have been persuaded to quit—"my native land!"

END.

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